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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 869.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

BICENTENARY CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, GUILDFORD.

The Members of the Independent Church and Congregation, Guildford, have resolved to celebrate the Bicentenary Year by the ERECTION of a NEW MEMORIAL CHAPEL. Their present edifice, owing to its situation and construction, is repulsive, besides being inadequate. A large number of regular hearers have only benches for their accommodation. Pews and sittings are wanted that cannot be supplied. The increase of attendance, of late, has been large, and the prospect of further success is highly encouraging. An excellent freehold site has been purchased at a cost of 600*l.* The estimate of the New Chapel is 2,500*l.*; the alteration of the present Chapel for a Sunday-school and Lecture-hall, requires 150*l.*; making a total of 3,250*l.* Towards this sum the church and congregation have promised 1,400*l.*; Joshua Wilson, Esq., 100*l.*; J. R. Mills, Esq., M.P., 100*l.*; S. Morley, Esq., 100*l.*; J. Onslow, Esq., M.P., 25*l.*; J. T. Briscoe, Esq., M.P., 10*l.* 10*s.*; B. Scott, Esq., 10*l.*; W. Hazell, Esq., Farnham, 25*l.*

As Guildford is a well-known resort of visitors during the summer—increasing in population—an admirable centre of missionary influence to surrounding villages—and, as it is a well-ascertained fact that many respectable families have refused to settle in the town, or identify themselves with Dissenters, solely on account of the lack of a decent place of worship—a new Congregational Chapel, worthy of the Independent Denomination, it is submitted, is not one of the least worthy memorials of our Bicentenary Jubilee.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. R. Ashton, Rev. T. James, Rev. Newman Hall, London; Rev. J. S. Bright, Dorking; Rev. E. Lord, Hersham; and Joshua Wilson, Esq., Tunbridge Wells. Contributions will be thankfully received by Messrs. J. Fernandez, and S. Lacey, Secretaries; by D. Williamson and F. Apted, Joint Treasurers; or by the Rev. J. Hart, pastor of the church.

BICENTENARY PRIZE ESSAYS. ADJUDICATORS' AWARD.

At the Autumnal Meeting of the Congregational Union, held at Birmingham, October, 1861, it was announced that an anonymous friend had offered Three Prizes, of Fifty Guineas each, for as many Essays on the undermentioned subjects—the competitors to be ministers of the Independent and Baptist denominations:—

1. The Nature, Constitution, Characteristics, and Government of a Christian Church in New Testament Times.
2. The History of the growth and development of Independent Principles of Church Organisation and Government, from the Reformation till 1862. To embrace England and Wales.
3. The advantages that would result from a true representation, based on Scripture principles, of the entire body of Church members (ministerial and lay so-called) in England and Wales, for the purposes of fraternal Christian conference and co-operation, with suggestions for the attainment of such a representation, and for safeguards against its abuse.

The conditions of competition prescribed that the essays should be popular in style, and admit of publication at one shilling each; that the adjudication should be made by Bartholomew's-day, 1862; and that the successful essays should be at the disposal of the adjudicators, for publication or otherwise as they might determine.

A large number of MS. were received; and, after careful consideration, we, the adjudicators named by the donor, award the prizes to the following essays, viz.:—

- Essay I., entitled "CHRISTIAN CHURCHES: the Noblest Form of Social Life; the Representative of Christ on Earth; and the Dwelling-place of the Holy Ghost." Writer, the Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D., Principal of Regent's-park College.
- Essay II., entitled "CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH HISTORY in England and Wales, from the Reformation to 1862." Writer, the Rev. John Waddington, D.D., Southwark.
- Essay III., entitled "CONGREGATIONAL UNION: the Problem Solved." Writer, the Rev. Austin Lord, Hersham, Surrey.

In virtue of the discretion left with us, we have decided upon the immediate publication of the first and second essays. We commend them to the ministers and members of our churches and congregations, as concise, trustworthy, readable, and cheap hand-books upon our principles and early history. We believe they will supply a want, generally felt and expressed, of convenient and accessible material for the information of our people, and for the vindication of our principles. The first essay is an able exposition of that form of ecclesiastical polity prescribed by Christ and His apostles, and exemplified in the practice of the early Christian churches;—the second will be useful in removing erroneous impressions in regard to our origin and antecedents, and, while correcting historical blunders, will authoritatively disprove assertions, assiduously circulated at the present time, in disparagement of the noble Pilgrims driven from our shores to seek freedom of worship across the Atlantic, who have been confounded, even by writers of distinction, with commercial adventurers who followed them to the land of the West.

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Signed, SAMUEL MORLEY.
BENJAMIN SCOTT.
WILLIAM J. UNWIN.

London, June, 1862.

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CLAYLANDS CHAPEL, CLAPHAM ROAD.

ON SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, THE

REV. BALDWIN BROWN

Will refer to the Death of the

REV. JOHN BURNET,

And offer some thoughts on his character and work.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY,

Under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Open for cases from all parts of the kingdom.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this national Charity are earnestly requested. There are at the present time more than 320 inmates, and the number of applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half-yearly election.

For a full account of the daily working of this excellent Institution the Board refer the public and their supporters to two pamphlets by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., Rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk, entitled, "Visits to Earlswood," and to their last annual report, both of which may be had gratuitously on application to the Secretary, Mr. Nicholas, at the office, where subscriptions will be thankfully received, and every information cheerfully supplied.

Annual Subscriptions, 10*s.* 6*d.* or 1*l.* 1*s.*; Life ditto, 5*l.* 5*s.* or 10*l.* 10*s.*

The elections occur regularly in April and October. The Asylum is open to Visitors. Tickets may be obtained at the office.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Hon. Secretary.
WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near Croydon (late at Stamford-hill).

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the CHILDREN will take place at the Asylum, on TUESDAY, 1st of July, at Eleven o'clock,

THOMAS SPALDING, Esq., will preside.

A train leaves the Brighton Station, London-bridge, at 10.5 a.m., returning at 7.45 p.m.; fare 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

Refreshments will be provided at 2*s.* each.

Tickets of admission and the railway tickets may be obtained at the Office, No. 10, Poultry, not later than Saturday, the 28th inst., and, as the accommodation is limited, early application is desirable.

T. W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

A SYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near Croydon.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE DEBT.

The Board of Managers, desirous to do honour to the memory of the late Dr. Reed, the venerated founder of this Charity, which now numbers 190 children, believe that it cannot be done in a way that would have accorded more with his feelings than by attempting the entire removal of the debt, 17,000*l.* A proposition has been made by John Crosley, Esq., of Halifax, to give 500*l.* in annual payments of 50*l.* for ten years, provided the whole amount of the debt be taken up by friends. Samuel Morley, Esq., has generously pledged himself to a similar sum; Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., at the recent dinner having previously given 250 guineas, has promised 250 additional in ten years.

Other promises have been made in ten yearly payments, and the present list stands thus:—

John Crosley, Esq.	2500 0 0	Saml. Morley, Esq.	2500 0 0
Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P.	250 0 0	Sons	250 0 0
Rev. T. W. Aveling	105 0 0	J. R. Welch, Esq.	105 0 0
Mrs. Wilmot	105 0 0	Mrs. Elliott	105 0 0
Four Members of the Board.	420 0 0	Two Friends, per H. Harvey, Esq.	210 0 0
N. J. Powell, Esq.	105 0 0	M. L. J., per H. Harvey, Esq.	52 10 0
A. C. J., per H. Harvey, Esq.	52 10 0	Capt. Tatnall, R.N.	52 10 0
J. T. Bacon, Esq.	52 10 0	R. Salmon, Esq.	52 10 0
R. L. Chance, Esq., donation	50 0 0	T. W. Cobb, Esq., donation	42 0 0
B. W. Smith, Esq., donation	21 0 0	Mrs. Beaumont, donation	21 0 0
G. M. Hinds, Esq., donation	10 10 0	Mrs. Taylor, don.	10 10 0
Miss Barclay, don.	5 5 0	Mrs. Powell, don.	10 10 0

If one hundred other friends will give ten guineas per annum, and one hundred more five guineas, for ten years, the debt will be covered.

The Board earnestly solicit answers to this appeal, that the generous offers originally made may not be lost to the Charity.

Subscriptions and donations of any amount gratefully received.

Copies of the report, rules, &c., can be had at the Office, 10, Poultry.

THOS. W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

SPECIAL AND URGENT CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1843.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 10, Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TOURIST

TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are issued from the Midland Booking Office, King's Cross, and other principal Stations, to SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.

SEA-SIDE and BATHING PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Burton, &c., &c.

Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Enquire at King's Cross for Tickets, via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1862.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, and SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, July 1, 1862, in the TABERNACLE, MOORFIELDS.

An Address on "The True Missionary, his Aim, Supports, and Recompense," will be delivered by one of the Students, to whom the "First Home's Jubilee Prize" has been awarded; after which the Report will be read, and the Meeting addressed by several Ministers.

The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock precisely.

A BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR will be held at the BOTANICAL GARDENS, ERITH (kindly lent for the purpose), on WEDNESDAY, July 23, in aid of the Building Fund of the Avenue Schools. Books, Prints, Music, Toys, and articles of any description, either useful or ornamental, will be thankfully received by Rev. Samuel March, 3, Pier-road, Erith, London, S.E.

NONCONFORMIST NEWSPAPER, published Weekly in a metropolitan town in the Eastern Counties, showing a profitable return, and gradually increasing in circulation and advertisements, is now, with the Type, Machinery, Presses, &c., to be DISPOSED OF.

Apply to Messrs. Clowes and Flowerdew, Auctioneers and Valuers, Bank Chambers, Norwich.

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Apply to A. U. T. Post-office, Alton, Hants.

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A YOUNG LADY, the daughter of a dissenting Minister, wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family. She has had some experience, and is qualified to instruct in English, French, Music, and Drawing.

Address, "Numero," Post-office, Reading.

WYE HOUSE, BUXTON.—The Rev. R. C. JESSOP, B.A., has a FEW VACANCIES.

Terms, &c., on application.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near HENDON, N.W., will RE-OPEN, WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1862.

Applications for Admission or Prospective to the Rev. Dr. Hurdall, Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Rees, at the School.

THE REV. ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D., will PREACH at SHACKLEWELL CHAPEL (Wellington-road, Stoke Newington), on SUNDAY NEXT, June 29, Morning and Evening. Service to commence at a quarter before Eleven, and half-past Six.

BRIDPORT, DORSET.—Mrs. CANNON (widow of the late Rev. Charles Cannon) offers her Establishment to the notice of those parents who desire for their daughters a refined education, based on pure Scriptural principles. The situation is peculiarly healthy.

Prospectus sent on application, and references given.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHEFORD, ESSEX. Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER. Terms, 2*l.* per annum. Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

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ROOM No. 3.—PIANOFORTES from **SIXTY** to **ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS** and **UPWARDS**; also **HARMONIUMS** of the best kinds.

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The superiority of tone of **ALEXANDRE'S** Harmoniums is too well established to need any comment. An immense assortment may be seen, suitable to the School-Room, Church, or Drawing-Room, ranging in price from Five to Eighty-five Guineas.

Any Instrument may be exchanged within six months of the date of purchase, should it fail to give entire satisfaction.

A perfectly new Pianoforte or Harmonium may be hired, if taken for twelve months certain.

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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO : a very elegant Pianoforte, of a small size, but with the full compass, check action, and perfect touch, admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Excellent for keeping in tune, and the cheapest Pianoforte with check action yet made. Price 25 Guineas, either in rosewood or walnut. Height, 3ft. 4in.

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PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the **BROADWOOD** and **COLLARD** quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to the tuners.

In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in all respects to other instruments at 50 Guineas, price 35 Guineas. In splendid walnut (similar to other 60-Guinea instruments), 40 Guineas.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 Guineas ; or, in handsome walnut, 60 Guineas.—This instrument has (unlike other Cottage Pianofortes) Three Strings, and the fullest Grand Compass of Seven octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfect in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description, the tone is round, full, and rich, and the power equal to that of a Bichord Grand. The case is of the most elegant description, in rosewood, the touch elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No Pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within twelve months of the purchase.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES and **HARMONIUMS.**—**ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS** and **PIANOFORTES** of every description, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly reduced prices. Second-hand Instruments of every description, and in great variety, by **BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, CHAPPELL, KIRKMAN, &c.**

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NEW FIVE-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by **ALEXANDRE**, the best of all makers. In oak case, with a compass of Four Octaves. Perfect for the Cottage, School, or Choir. Price Five Guineas.

NEW SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by **ALEXANDRE**, with Five Octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These Instruments are lower in price, and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums. Descriptive Lists sent on application.

NEW CHURCH HARMONIUMS, with two rows of keys, by **ALEXANDRE**.—No. 1, with double key-board, 8 stops, and 3½ rows of vibrators, in rosewood case, 45 Guineas. No. 2, with double key-board, 22 stops, and 6 rows of vibrators, in rosewood or polished oak case, price 70 Guineas. These instruments surpass all others for Church purposes, and are equally adapted to the Organist's use in a Drawing-room. They are especially manufactured to resist the ill effects of damp, which is too common in Churches, and are consequently not liable to derangement. Testimonials to the great superiority of the Alexandre Harmoniums, from Professors STERNDALE BENNETT and Sir GORE OUSELEY ; also from Dr. RIMBAULT, Mr. GOSS, Mr. TURLE, Herr ENGEL, and the most eminent Professors and Organists, with full Descriptive Lists, will be forwarded on application.

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No. 1. Three stops, percussion action, additional blower, and in rosewood case	25
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ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near Croydon.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE DEBT.

The Board of Managers, desirous to do honour to the memory of the late Dr. Reed, the venerated founder of this Charity, which now numbers 190 children, believe that it cannot be done in a way that would have accorded more with his feelings than by attempting the entire removal of the debt, 17,000*l.* A proposition has been made by John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, to give 500*l.* in annual payments of 50*s.* for ten years, provided the whole amount of the debt be taken up by friends. Samuel Morley, Esq., has generously pledged himself to a similar sum; Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., at the recent dinner having previously given 250 guineas, has promised 250 additional in ten years.

Other promises have been made in ten yearly payments, and the present list stands thus:—

John Crossley, Esq.	£2500 0 0	Saml. Morley, Esq.	£2500 0 0
Sir S. M. Peto,		Messrs. Jupe and	
Bart., M.P.	250 0 0	Sons	250 0 0
Rev. T. W. Aveling	105 0 0	J. R. Welch, Esq.	105 0 0
Mrs. Wilmot	105 0 0	Mrs. Elliott	105 0 0
Four Members of		Two Friends, per H.	
the Board	420 0 0	Harvey, Esq.	210 0 0
N. J. Powell, Esq.	105 0 0	M. L. J., per H.	
A. C. J., per H.		Harvey, Esq.	52 10 0
Harvey, Esq.	52 10 0	Capt. Tatnall, R.N.	52 10 0
J. T. Bacon, Esq.	52 10 0	R. Salmon, Esq.	52 10 0
R. L. Chance, Esq.,	50 0 0	T. W. Cobb, Esq.,	42 0 0
donation	50 0 0	donation	42 0 0
B. W. Smith, Esq.,	21 0 0	Mrs. Beaumont,	21 0 0
donation	21 0 0	donation	21 0 0
G. M. Hinds, Esq.,	10 10 0	Mrs. Taylor, don.	10 10 0
donation	10 10 0	Miss Powell, don.	10 10 0
Miss Barclay, don.	5 5 0		

If one hundred other friends will give ten guineas per annum, and one hundred more five guineas, for ten years, the debt will be covered.

The Board earnestly solicit answers to this appeal, that the generous offers originally made may not be lost to the Charity.

Subscriptions and donations of any amount gratefully received.

Copies of the report, rules, &c., can be had at the Office, 10, Poultry.

THOS. W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

SPECIAL AND URGENT
CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1843.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 1-0, Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are issued from the Midland Booking Office, King's Cross, and other principal Stations, to SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.

SEA-SIDE and BATHING PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c., &c.

Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Enquire at King's Cross for Tickets, via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1862.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, and SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, July 1, 1862, in the TABERNACLE, MOORFIELDS.

An Address on "The True Missionary, his Aim, Support, and Recompense," will be delivered by one of the Students, to whom the "First Home's Jubilee Prize" has been awarded; after which the Report will be read, and the Meeting addressed by several Ministers.

The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock precisely.

A BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR will be held at the BOTANICAL GARDENS, ERITH (kindly lent for the purpose), on WEDNESDAY, July 23, in aid of the Building Fund of the Avenue Schools. Books, Prints, Music, Toys, and articles of any description, either useful or ornamental, will be thankfully received by Rev. Samuel March, 3, Pier-road, Erith, London, S.E.

NONCONFORMIST NEWSPAPER, published Weekly in a metropolitan town in the Eastern Counties, showing a profitable return, and gradually increasing in circulation and advertisements, is now, with the Type, Machinery, Presses, &c., to be DISPOSED OF.

Apply to Messrs. Clowes and Flowerdew, Auctioneers and Valuers, Bank Chambers, Norwich.

TO PARENTS, &c.—WANTED, in a fashionable watering-place, a respectable YOUTH as APPRENTICE to the WATCH and CLOCK TRADE.

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TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a Respectable YOUNG MAN, about Twenty-four Years of age. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.

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WANTED, a well-educated YOUTH, who wished Instruction in FARMING and the CORN TRADE. He would be required to assist in the Book-keeping, &c., &c.

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A YOUNG LADY, the daughter of a Dissenting Minister, wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family. She has had some experience, and is qualified to instruct in English, French, Music, and Drawing.

Address, "Numero," Post-office, Reading.

WEYE HOUSE, BUXTON.—The Rev. R. C. JESSOP, B.A., has a FEW VACANCIES.

Terms, &c., on application.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near HENDON, N.W., will RE-OPEN, WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1862.

Applications for Admission or Prospects to the Rev. Dr. Hurndl, Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Rees, at the School.

THE REV. ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D., will PREACH at SHACKLEWELL CHAPEL (Wellington-road, Stoke Newington), on SUNDAY NEXT, June 29, Morning and Evening. Service to commence at a quarter before Eleven, and half-past Six.

BRIDPORT, DORSET.—Mrs. CANNON (widow of the late Rev. Charles Cannon) offers her Establishment to the notice of those parents who desire for their daughters a refined education, based on pure Scriptural principles. The situation is peculiarly healthy.

Prospectus sent on application, and references given.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHFORD, ESSEX. Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 869.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862.

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ally opening the door to the egress of the few clergymen who may have the courage to declare that they dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the Establishment. To be sure, the Select Committee of the House of Commons have put several obstacles in the way of dissatisfied consciences. A simple desire to pass from the ranks of the clergy into those of the laity of the Church of England, can on no account be indulged. The man who, under the moral coercion of parents or guardians having livings to bestow, has taken upon him clerical vows, partly in thoughtlessness, partly in obedience to the wishes of those dear to him, and whom a few years' experience has taught that he is utterly unfit for the office, is forbidden to lay it down and still remain a member of the Church which he prefers. There is no indulgence for him but as a declared Dissenter. If he will disrobe himself, he must go forth as a rebel. Should he, thereafter, under more enlightened views and a more chastened heart, desire to re-enter the sacred office, he must return also as one from the enemy's camp, and pass through the same process of initiation as at the beginning. As a voluntarily deposed clerical he may obtain his living in any honest calling, but as having been once a minister of the Established Church, he is branded with disqualification for ever for sitting in Parliament. It was curious to watch the turns which discussion took in Committee of the House of Commons on this bill. How gingerly the friends of the Church picked their way through the perils which beset her exclusiveness in reference to this matter! How flurried they were by the most reasonable proposals! How each concession, like a prickly pear, was guarded round by sharp points. And how likely it seemed to the promoters of the measure, that the very little liberty which, out of respect for decency, was yielded by the House of Commons, will be unceremoniously refused by the House of Lords.

Then there is Sir Morton Peto's Burials Bill fresh from the gentle manipulation of a Select Committee—why, it actually authorises the interment of a Dissenting corpse in a parochial churchyard with the religious rites of the denomination to which the surviving relatives belong, if the clergyman of the parish chooses to assent—and, if he does not, he must state his reasons in writing for the information of the bishop. Who can tell whether, at no remote distance in the future, the very same reasons which prevailed upon the Select Committee to concede thus much of the Church's exclusiveness may not lead away a coming Committee to allow the same liberty of religious service where the burial takes place in a family vault constructed elsewhere within the area of the Church. Only think of a Dissenting minister offering public prayer, and suggesting spiritual consolations to mourners, within the walls of an edifice consecrated to the exclusive use of the Church of England! The organs of every ecclesiastical party in the Establishment, as the extracts from them transferred to our own columns will testify, are frantic with alarm and indignation. It matters nothing that Dissenters are ratepayers, and have as much equitable right to the use of parochial property as Churchmen. It is nothing to the purpose that the concessions demanded by Sir Morton Peto have for many years been given to Nonconformists in Ireland, without trenching upon the dignity or the usefulness—such as they are—of the Establishment in the sister isle. It is enough that the Church of England is called upon to share with others, albeit not upon a principle of equality, something of which she has been in exclusive possession from the time of the Reformation downwards. She will lose nothing by the concession—she is far more likely to gain in the good-will of surrounding sects—but her self-constituted champions are crying out lustily against the contemplated encroachment on what they call her vested rights, as if, should the Bill pass, she were about to perish from off the land.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE TROUBLES OF ECCLESIASTICAL EXCLUSIVENESS.

WE heard, the other day, of a country gentleman upon whom his neighbours had bestowed a splendid present of plate, in recognition of zealous and efficient service to his locality, rendered permanently wretched by the gift. Of no earthly use to him but to display to his admiring and perhaps envious visitors, it nevertheless was property far too valuable to be lightly cared for. It made him at once the most anxious, suspicious, and fear-stricken man of his county. He went to no end of expense to provide an inaccessible safe for it. But even this could not neutralise his fears. He seldom left his house without being harassed by fancies that, in his absence, some one would get at his plate. He slept at home in constant dread of burglars—and nothing short of inevitable necessity could induce him to pass a night under the roof-tree of a friend. His magnificent testimonial was a perpetual burden on his spirits. The possession of it altered his whole nature. From being gay and happy, he became grave and miserable. His thoughts and cares, which had previously been chiefly given to others, became concentrated on his own affairs, and his poor neighbours as well as his nearest relatives had reason to curse the day when he was made the owner of this splendid but useless treasure.

The Established Church is much in the same case. Her exclusive privileges do her little good, but they abundantly multiply her troubles. Their influence upon her is anything but gladsome. As a Church, she has many estimable qualities, and her natural bent is to promote the good of others. But what she can turn to no valuable account, and serves only to minister to her pride, terribly hampers her movements, fills her with suspicion, surrounds her with hosts of imaginary foes, absorbs her best energies, and causes her to startle at the rustle of every falling leaf. It is quite mournful to note her bearing. She has enough and to spare, even if every exclusive privilege were lost to her for ever. Her resources are ample. Her friends are devoted. The respect paid to her is all but universal. But her whole soul seems to be concentrated upon the retention of every shred of her exclusiveness. The gift of the State has made her truly wretched. Alternately with her boastful ostentation of what she possesses, you have her groans over the prospect of losing it. Her fears consume the heart of her benevolence. She bewails most pitifully her hard fate. Alas, alas, if might should prevail over right, which she is far from confident may not be the case, she will be reduced to the level of other denominations, and be obliged to stand or fall with her spiritual merits.

Just now, she is especially worried. There is Mr. Bouverie with his Clergy Relief Bill, actu-

There is, again, the vexed question of Church-rates, which was to come on for discussion, under Mr. Sotheron Estcourt's judicious management, last evening. Here, also, the thing required, in the interest of parochial tranquillity, and in obedience to the law of Christ's kingdom, is of little or no intrinsic worth. The Establishment would be a real gainer by the abolition of Church-rates, although she would resign one of her exclusive rights. "Aye, there's the rub." The money value of the legal privilege is beneath contempt to so wealthy a community—the ill-will it excites against her is great, and may one day prove dangerous. But she cannot let go her hold upon a power which she alone possesses. She cannot bear to stand where other sects stand. And so she has fought down, after many a hard tussle, the majority in the House of Commons that would have relieved her of what is far more troublesome than profitable, and Mr. Estcourt, who but half sympathises with her, was last night to try his hand upon what he describes as a compromise, with the prospect of raising as much dissatisfaction on all sides as the question in dispute will well admit of.

We forbear dwelling upon Lord Ebury's efforts for a relaxation of the terms of clerical subscription, and for a revision of the Book of Common Prayer—upon Mr. Hadfield's annual measure for abolishing the declaration required of those who take political or municipal office—upon Mr. Dillwyn's attempts to liberalise charitable trusts—and upon various other proposals which impinge more or less upon the exclusive privileges of the Establishment. We are sorry, though not much surprised, that the freedom thus taken with her should irritate and alarm her short-sighted and injudicious friends. But it is the natural penalty she has to pay for her position. If some great revolution should suddenly and for ever deprive her of the rights which she retains with such anxious and combative tenacity, she would lose nothing but fruitful sources of vexation. They are like the white elephant with a present of one of which an oriental satrap ruins a too aspiring neighbour—or, as we have before said, like the magnificent service of plate the gift of which to the country gentleman upset the order of his house, destroyed his peace, and acidulated his temper. But the most fractious children are ever the pets of a too vain and indulgent mother.

SIR MORTON PETO'S BURIALS BILL.

The Church newspapers are in a state of violent indignation at the provisions of this bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee of the Commons, and urgently recommend its opponents to petition Parliament against it without delay. The usually decorous *Guardian* cannot restrain its wrath at the "gross hypocrisy" of the optional arrangement.

The very first service that is performed over a grave in a parish churchyard by a Dissenting minister alters the position of the Established Church in this country. Sir Morton and his friends know this perfectly, and they know that this is what they want. Then why do they parade the optional principle as if it were an amiable concession, and a principle disarming the bill of all disadvantage to the Church, when they know that it gives them just what they want, and that they uproot the foundations of the Established Church by it? We presume they think this wise tactics, but we shall take the liberty of calling it scandalous hypocrisy. Why are they not, at any rate, far and open in their attack upon the Church? If they think it just that Dissenting ministers should have the right of performing burial services in our parish churchyards, let the right be co-extensive with that ground of justice upon which it is claimed—i.e., universal. Let the right be demanded as a right in every parish in this country, and let it not rest upon the anomalous, absurd, and nonsensical footing, that if the clergyman upon request allows such a service, it is to be legitimate. This is worse than hostility to the Church, because it is a gross mockery of the Church. But this "optional principle" is well understood by this time: it deceives nobody: it is the veriest claptrap of artifice.

This bill admits, by its very plan, that the entrance of the officiating Dissenters into our churchyard is not a right; but if it is not right, then you are not justified in putting clergymen in such a position, that

they necessarily provoke discontent, and bring a hornet's nest about their ears by refusing it.

The *English Churchman* rates the clergy upon their indifference to the "attacks upon the Church and Church property which political Dissenters, semi-infidel Democrats, and 'Liberal' Churchmen are inventing, or encouraging, both in and out of Parliament."

We shall, perhaps, be asked what they can do. We must answer this question by asking another—What would the clergy (and other tithe-owners) do, supposing there was a bill in the House of Commons enacting that Dissenting ministers should be admitted to an equal share with the clergy in the ecclesiastical revenues and buildings of every parish? Would they not speedily confer with their clerical and other neighbours, and get up meetings and petitions? Would they not employ the spurs of self-interest to the most lethargic and apathetic, and to such an extent that inaction should be the exception, instead of being, as it now is, the rule? Is the danger less because this ultimate object of the Dissenters—the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property—is being approached by a series of stealthy steps, rather than by one bold stroke? . . . At all events, let something be done to show that the great body of the clergy are no longer blind or indifferent to the encroachments and machinations of designing democratic Dissenters.

The *Record*, which gave a tacit support to Sir Morton Peto's former bill, has been obliged to follow suit. It expresses a hope that the Burials Bill will be thrown out this day by the House of Commons. Our Evangelical contemporary "fully assents" to the right of burial in the churchyard being fortified by a declaratory act; but thinks "that Sir Morton Peto's Act as it now stands, would impose a grievance on the clergy, instead of removing a grievance from the Dissenters." The following is the plan proposed by the *Record* :—

The Dissenters are welcome to solemnise their own funeral services in their chapels or their private houses. There the Church of England does not presume to intrude; but the Church equally asserts its own exclusive right to control the services which shall be used within its own precincts. Let the Nonconformist's chapel or his dwelling-house be his castle, and let neither Caesar nor the Church presume to interfere with his religious rites and ceremonies; but let the Church also maintain its independence of other sects. It would be well if the parish authorities were compelled by the Legislature to provide a separate burial-ground within every parish, or at least every union, for the use of those who object to the Burial Service. But until this is done, let them use the Church ground as a place in which they may silently and solemnly inter their dead, according to the usage of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, and let their burial services be conducted, without any one to molest or criticise, within their own chapels or beneath their own roofs.

Some of the speeches made at the meeting of the Church Institution already referred to were very curious. A Mr. Prideaux said:—"One feature in the bill not without significance was, that the clergyman was everywhere spoken of as 'the officiating minister of the Church of England,' and the Dissenting preacher was termed the clergyman or minister, not of the Church of England. The application of the word clergyman or minister to anybody belonging to a sect was clearly improper in the eyes of the Church, and directly contrary to all legislative precedent." Mr. Meymott thought the practice now adopted by Dissenters of aping Churchmen was carried to a most amusing extent. He knew a Dissenting teacher who once complained to him of not being addressed as "Rev.", and who always dated his letters from Surrey "Parsonage." Mr. Beresford Hope thought it one of the most daring attempts to obtain a share in the possession of the freehold of the parish church which had ever been made by the Dissenters, and he was utterly at a loss to understand how it was possible that any Churchman could consent to its provisions, though it appeared that more than one influential Churchman sitting in the Commons' Committee had done so. Mr. Chambers wished to call attention to another matter—namely, that inasmuch as there were many churches containing vaults still used for interment, and that the bill permitted services at burials, without any restriction, it was exceedingly probable that instances would arise of sectarian services being held positively inside the sacred edifices belonging to the Church. A Member pointed out that there was nothing said in the bill about the Roman Catholic religion, and that processions of priests would be permitted, and great scandal might ensue, as had already been known to be the case. He thought the approximation of Dissent to Romanism was a noteworthy fact. He had read in a book an account of miraculous things having been seen over the grave of a certain Wesleyan minister. Mr. Hoare hoped that the parochial clergy of England would not be unmindful of the fact that a general election was not far off, and that they would vote for no man whatsoever who was in favour of the abolition of Church-rates, and such like measures. It was in the polling-booths where ultimately the battle of the Constitution must be fought, and all Churchmen ought to be alive to the importance of vindicating their electoral privileges. This Burials Bill was one of a most destructive character, and every effort ought to be made to secure its rejection.

"*Presbyter-Anglicanus*," says in the *English Churchman*,—Sir Morton Peto's bill means just this:—

We Dissenters are mad at the growth of the Church. We are annoyed beyond measure to see how we are being exposed, and how truly it is demonstrated that we have no grievance. But all are determined to render the position of a clergyman in the Established Church as uncomfortable as we can. We will annoy him and harass him till he is ready to cry out, "*I would sooner have an unestablished Church than this.*"

Grievances there are not. Cemeteries are too nu-

merous and near (to take no other ground), to render this even possible. The only "grievance" is, that there is a Church, and, this being so, Radical Dissenters are seeking to injure it in any way they can. It is time that certain Churchmen left off supporting societies of the half-and-half description with Dissenters that they do. If Churchmen would only be true and *exclusive* in their Churchmanship, the Dissenter would be powerless. But thousands of them are "hand and glove" with Dissenters, who quietly "laugh in their sleeve" to see how they "cajole" their "dear Church brethren," and rejoice to make use of them to strengthen their attack against the Church. If this Burials Bill (the most flagrant act of injustice ever proposed to an assembly of men since the days of Cromwell) does not show Churchmen it is time to be up and doing, and to fling Dissenters away from them, they will deserve to lose that, which now, by a little effort, they may retain. There are not one hundred Dissenters in the House of Commons, and this battle may be fought and a good victory there, and so won as to be a caution to Dissenters for the future.

"Vigilans" describes the bill as absolutely taking away "the power from any one to give a piece of land for burial purposes, in accordance with the rights and ceremonies of the Church of England, although every Dissenter may have his own ground, and invade ours also," and thinks that nothing half so unjust has been made within the present century.

THE STATE-CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

Wigan and Rochdale have recently been the scenes of exciting discussions on the State-Church question. In the former town the controversy was begun by the Rev. Mr. Higham, a clergyman who attacked the Liberation Society in bitter terms in a sermon preached at the parish church, and also at one or two tea-meetings. The friends of that society were consequently induced to invite the Rev. Charles Williams, of Accrington, who delivered a very able lecture at the Public Hall, which occasioned much soreness among the local clergy. They asked the Rev. T. T. Eagar, M.A., incumbent of Audenshaw, to reply. The prospect of a discussion brought together a large audience, among whom was Mr. Williams himself. Mr. Eagar endeavoured to show that State-Churches were Scriptural institutions, but he devoted his lecture mainly to the Church property question, on which he some years ago published a pamphlet. In the course of his lecture he spoke of the Liberation Society as "engaged in an unholy, unjust, and unscriptural crusade against the Church." On the subject of Church property, Mr. Eagar quoted Strype, Sharon Turner, Rapin, Lord Bacon, Toulmin Smith, Edmund Burke, Southey, Spelman, Cadwillian, Horace Mann, and several others, together with the 24th of Henry VIII., chap. 12, sec. 1, 25th stat. Edward II., st. vi., the 4th of Ed. I. and the Magna Charta, to show that tithes were not originally granted to the Church by act of Parliament. The lecturer also repeated an offer he had before made, that he would give 20/- to the Liberation Society, if Mr. Miall would prove, by submitting to arbitration, that tithes were originally granted by act of Parliament, or that Parliament had a right to alienate them to secular purposes. At the close of the lecture, the Rev. Mr. Williams asked a variety of questions in reference to the views put forward by the lecturer, especially in reference to tithes, asking Mr. Eagar to give the date when the people were first compelled to pay tithes.

The Lecturer: Give you the date! You might as well ask me to give you the date of the freehold of the inheritance of Westminster Abbey. (Laughter, cheers, and hisses.)

Mr. Williams: Can you give the date, yes or no?

The Lecturer: The thing was gradual, and there was no particularly specified time.

Mr. Williams asked if the lecturer knew that there were 18,000,000 of acres of land which had been recovered from waste since the reign of Edward VI., and that by 4,000 enclosure acts these 18,000,000 of acres of land had been made titheable? (Hear, hear.) The Lecturer replied that he could not guarantee as to the exact amount, but he knew that several of these enclosure acts had been passed.

Mr. Williams asked if our ancestors had a right to give a tithe of the fisherman's fish, that was, to give a tithe of the fish that their descendants in a remote age might catch in the sea? The Lecturer was not aware that there was such a tithe.

Mr. Williams: But there has been. The Lecturer: Is such a tithe paid now? Mr. Williams: No, but it has been commuted for. Did the Church of England ever receive tithe from fish? The Lecturer: That has nothing to do with the question.

Mr. Williams then put some searching questions relative to Church-rates, marriage fees, burial fees, sacramental offerings—charges which the "Poorman's Church" compelled the poor to pay, to which Mr. Eagar could only reply that the Church had a right to them. At the close Mr. Eagar declined the proposal of Mr. Williams to meet him in public discussion. The former said that the great question between himself and the Liberation Society, as represented by Mr. Miall, was that of Church property, and without the excitement of a public meeting, he wanted to have the matter calmly and fully investigated by arbitration, and then the people would see who was right and who was wrong. (Applause.) Mr. Williams asked if Mr. Eagar would meet Mr. Miall on the general question? The Lecturer replied that he would not. (Groans and other manifestations of disapprobation.)

On Monday, the 16th inst., the Rev. C. Williams, of Accrington, delivered a lecture in the Wigan Public Hall, on "The Rev. T. T. Eagar, M.A., and the Liberation Society." There was a large attendance, the hall being well filled. Thomas Cook, Esq., occupied the chair, and was supported by the Rev. W. Rosf, T. C. Ryley, Esq., W. Park, Esq., R. Peck, Esq., &c. The lecturer went over the

ground taken by Mr. Eagar, dealing at great length with the tithe question, and quoting Eagle, "the highest legal authority on the subject," to show that the theory that the State simply enforced the prior legal right which the clergy had was totally baseless and absurd. It was shown on the authority of Selden that tithes were originally given for the use of the poor. That was the beginning of tithes in Christian times. (Cheers.) Before the priests put in a claim for tithes they had been set apart in the Christian church—(Hear, hear)—not for the support of the sacerdotal order, but for the support of the widow, the orphan, the distressed, and the stranger. (Cheers.) This paying of tithes entirely to clergymen was of comparatively modern origin. Mr. Williams quoted Lord Brougham and Lord Campbell in support of his views, and continued:—

Now, then, who were the robbers? (Loud and prolonged cheering.) If Mr. Eagar, and those clergymen of Wigan who, on that platform ten days ago, cheered him—he wished they had been there that night, and he could not understand their absence unless they had heard quite enough already—(loud cheers)—if they asked him wherein they had robbed God, he would say that under the Christian dispensation he that robbed the widow and took from the orphan, and perverted that which was meant for the stranger, he was the man who robbed God. (Loud cheers.) If it be true that he that gave to the poor lent to the Lord, it was equally true that he that took from the poor robbed the Lord. (Cheers.) He was sorry to be compelled to appeal to an audience on such a subject, but he was obliged to do it when a man who said he understood the subject had the effrontery to say that they—who, by the way, proposed that the tithes should revert to the support of the poor—robbed God because they thought the time had come when Churchmen should support their own clergymen—(cheers)—and that they should not be pensioners upon others. (Cheers.) Rob God! No, indeed; nor would they rob even the clergymen themselves. (Hear, hear.) His conviction was that clergymen would be better off without than with the tithe. There was many a fat, lazy rector—(loud laughter and cheers)—that perhaps might become poorer by the change, but there was many a lean and hungry curate that would be the better for it. (Great cheering.) They were not the robbers either of God or of the clergy. He threw back the accusation into Mr. Eagar's face, and he called upon him, and upon the Church Defence Association, to justify the perversion of tithes from their original purpose—the support of the poor. (Cheers.)

Mr. Williams condemned the system of lay patronage, which Mr. Eagar had defended, and maintained against that clergymen that every citizen in England was a member of the National Church. The State-Church was the State in its ecclesiastical capacity, and it was the Church of the nation, though, unfortunately a mere sect monopolised its privileges and enjoyed its emoluments. (Cheers.) After some remarks on the mess the bishops had made of the Ecclesiastical Commission, Mr. Williams sketched Mr. Miall's plan of procedure if the Church were separated from the State; and, in conclusion, quoted an eloquent passage from John Milton confirmatory of his opinion, and resumed his seat amidst great cheering. A cordial vote of thanks to him was afterwards passed.

This evening and to-morrow the Rev. Charles Williams will hold a discussion at Derby, with the Rev. Mr. Massingham, a clergyman of that town, on Church patronage, Church property, &c.

The Rev. Joseph Bardsley, of London, has been lecturing at Rochdale under the auspices of the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, on the Bicentenary and other questions, and has been the means of provoking there—as elsewhere—an exciting controversy in the local press. The most violent of the letter-writers is the vicar himself, who in the *Rochdale Pilot* traces a family likeness between the Liberation Society and the French revolutionists. He says:—

The Bartholomew of the Liberators, in its pretences to condemn the alleged persecution of the ejected, and to cast the odium of the spirit of the times upon the Church exclusively, is an evidence of their being themselves in the bitterness of sectarian and factious persecution. The history is exhumed and perverted to encourage the people to join in the attack on the Church. A Dissenter, purely honouring those who give up all for conscience' sake, is a very different person from a Dissenter joining the hubbub of the "Bicentenary" only to accomplish the designs of the Liberation Society. With the former we have no quarrel, but hearty sympathy. The latter we class with the kindred of Revolution.

The object of the Liberation Society is, according to Dr. Molesworth, "confiscation of the property, and shattering the institutions, of the Church." This is the very beginning by which the French Revolutionists undermined the security of all property, and the foundations of justice and liberty." Some of Mr. Bardsley's perversions and misstatements of facts are exposed by local correspondents of the *Rochdale Pilot*, and it appears from a letter from Mr. O. Ormerod that both Mr. Bardsley and Dr. Molesworth, to serve their purpose, continue to pick out portions of Mr. Miall's writings which do not give a fair view of the author's sentiments. He says:—

Dr. Molesworth quote precisely, as did Mr. Bardsley, a portion of a paragraph containing Mr. Miall's opinions with regard to the disposal of Church edifices and cathedrals, in case there was a separation of Church and State, and leaves out the following two sentences with which the paragraph concludes: "that under any feasible arrangement they will generally remain in the hands of Episcopalians, is not contemplated by us with regret. Ours is no warfare against a sect; and in the adjustment of details in the settlement of the great question we have at heart, we are prompted, not merely to do justice, but to practise generosity."

The following remarks on the same page as the preceding quotation, giving Mr. Miall's opinion of the effects of separation upon the English Church, is carefully kept

out of sight : "She (the Church) would rise to new dignity and strength, and would probably become the strongest Church in Christendom. She would absorb an immense number of those who now constitute the Dissenting body, because she would get rid of many of those anomalies by which she is now characterised.

Mr. Bardsley has been publicly replied to by the Rev. H. W. Parkinson, of Rochdale, in the Public Hall of that town. The Mayor (J. T. Pagan, Esq.) presided on the occasion, and there was an overflowing attendance, including many of the Dissenting ministers and influential laymen of the town. Mr. Parkinson met with a most enthusiastic reception, and the raciness, wit, and point of his reply to Mr. Bardsley (who had been invited to be present, but did not appear), was greatly relished by the audience. The topic of his lecture was, "The True Reason why the Nonconformists can and will Celebrate the Bicentenary of the Ejection in 1662." In the course of it Mr. Parkinson showed the common ground there was between the Nonconformists of 1862 and the Puritans of 1662, and pointed out that the former were separated from the State for other reasons besides those that weighed with the latter. "It is not that our reason is not theirs, or contrary to theirs; it is inclusive of theirs. According to Mr. Bardsley's argument, you have no right to look upon a man as having planted an oak tree because it was only an acorn when he put it into the ground. (Great laughter.) Our principle is only the growth of theirs." The following will illustrate Mr. Parkinson's felicitous mode of reply. Mr. Bardsley had compared the claim of modern Nonconformists to be the representatives of the Ejected with the old man who had a precious heirloom in his possession consisting of a knife. It had been repaired with three new blades, and two new hafts, but being his great-grandfather's knife, he would keep it till the day of his death.

Now it unfortunately happens that this knife has an edge on both sides. When it suits his purpose, Mr. Bardsley can insist upon the reality of an ecclesiastical succession as heartily as any man, and it is singular that he will not allow us to trace our descent even two hundred years, while he claims for his own Church an existence of many hundred times two hundred years. It was a British knife originally, and then it had a new Saxon blade—(laughter)—and then a well-carved and handsome Norman haft—(laughter)—and then a Roman Catholic blade, which was sharp to cut large slices out of all the best properties in England—(renewed laughter)—and then a Protestant haft, of the latest construction, and marked by the royal arms of Henry VIII. (Increased laughter.) But its changes did not end here. It had a new Episcopalian blade under Edward VI., and then a Roman Catholic haft again under Mary, and then an Episcopalian blade under Elizabeth, and then Presbyterian haft under Cromwell, and then an Episcopalian blade once more, a present from his "most religious Majesty," Charles II. Perhaps the most singular thing is, that it has come to be a three-bladed knife by this time, for it has a Puseyite blade, a Broad blade, and an Evangelical blade, each of them warranted as genuine. (Roars of laughter.) And yet Mr. Bardsley prizes it as the old Church of England knife, declares that in these days it is more like its original self than it ever was before, and vows that he will preserve it to the day of his death as a precious proof of the piety of his ancestors. (Immense laughter.) I would recommend him at the next town he visits to shut up this knife, and put it in his pocket, as it is much more likely to cut his own fingers than inflict any wounds on his opponents. (Applause.) The fact is, we have always been willing to define the extent of our connection with the 2,000, and have never attempted to show that we agree with all their opinions, or accept all their positions. We believe that the principle of religious liberty for which we contend now was only partially apprehended by them. We trace up its birth not to their ejection, but to the teachings of the New Testament itself. We see it struggling for life all through the ages of Church history against the oppressions of human law, and in their day by their means first obtaining strength in this land. Though it might not be any one reason which drove these good men out of the Establishment, though their reasons might not be so numerous as ours, we glory in the fact that conscience compelled them to become Nonconformists, and believe that to their accession to the previously scanty and scattered ranks of Dissenters, we owe all the triumphs that have since been won over bigotry and intolerance, and all the hopes—never so bright as now—of the perfect enfranchisement of religion from State patronage and control. (Great applause.) To employ such language as this, is, we are told, to make ourselves wiser than our ancestors, and to make ourselves wiser than our ancestors is but a poor way of commemorating their greatness. Why, what contemptible stuff is this! Are we not to honour Copernicus in astronomy, or Davy in chemistry, because we have pushed their discoveries further? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Parkinson then proceeded to combat Mr. Bardsley's argument about the right of majorities in reference to Church-rates, showing the fallacy to lie here, that a majority had a right to impose the performance of a civil, but not of a religious, duty. Coming next to the subject of the unfairness of Mr. Bardsley's quotations, the lecturer exposed the dishonest garbling practised in the case of extracts from a sermon by Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, the works of the Rev. J. A. James, and statements attributed to Mr. Binney, Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge, and Mr. Morris, of Ipswich, showing that they amounted to positive falsification of the meaning. He also showed how Mr. Miall's language had been perverted, and that what he had said in reference to the Church as a national institution, had been wrongly applied to it as a religious organisation. "If in one or two instances only Mr. Bardsley had mistaken his author's meaning, he might perhaps be excused, though a controversialist ought always to be careful; but when the great majority of his quotations are of this kind, and when his mistakes are invariably in favour of his own side, he must excuse those who entertain something more than a suspicion as to his fairness.

It is as unfortunate as it is for a tradesman to be always making mistakes, and always against his customers." (Great laughter.) The lecturer then replied to Mr. Bardsley's misstatement of facts, such as that the property of the Church was acquired by voluntary and individual donations, that the Church of England worshippers were in a large majority on the Census Sunday in 1851, and that the Bicentenary movement originated with the Liberation Society. The following further shows Mr. Bardsley's peculiar style of quotation :—

At his lecture here he took up Mr. Stoughton's book, and seemed to read out of it these words,—"Daniel Neal, our authority cannot always be relied upon." At a later period he quoted the words from memory, and made Neal's unreliability absolute. When he was afterwards asked to produce the passage, he excused himself by saying he had omitted to double down the page. (Oh, oh.) Yet it would be well if he could produce it. (Hear, hear.) Until he does, he must excuse us if we are of the opinion that no such words can be found either in the text or the notes. (Great applause.) The lecturer here read an extract bearing out his assertion. "Here," he continued, "is a general testimony to the trustworthiness of Neal, although it is added that he, along with other writers, is inaccurate in his account of the passing of the bill. Until Mr. Bardsley can point to the words, we shall be compelled to believe that Mr. Stoughton never said, 'Neal, our authority is not always reliable,' but conclude rather, that Mr. Bardsley quoted words which were not in the book. (Applause.)

If Mr. Bardsley could fairly claim that he desired only "truth and fair play, it was after the fashion of the man who was asked which was his left ear, and who put his right hand round the back of his head to find it." (Laughter and applause.) Victory over such a controversialist brought no glory. Mr. Parkinson concluded with an eloquent peroration, and sat down amid long-continued applause. Mr. Robert Kelsall moved, and Mr. Henry Kelsall seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, testifying to his fairness. Mr. Booth, in supporting the motion, said he thought such a controversialist as Mr. Parkinson had exposed ought to be publicly denounced. The vote of thanks having been carried with acclamation, the Church party called for "three cheers for Mr. Bardsley," an appeal which was answered with some lustiness, followed by a stentorian ovation from the other side in favour of Mr. Parkinson. A voice then called out, "Three cheers for Dr. Molesworth," and these were also given.—The Rev. Mr. Snashall then moved, and the Rev. J. C. Pike seconded, a vote of thanks to the Mayor, which having been carried, the crowded audience separated.

The Rev. Andrew Reed has replied very spiritedly in the columns of the *Preston Guardian* to a lecture just delivered by the Rev. J. Bardsley in that town. He concludes his letter by saying :—

A man who charges a whole body of religious professors with getting up as a pious fraud a religious celebration for the vile purpose of gratifying a political animosity, has small ground for holding up his hands in horror at uncharitable remarks from his assailants. For this horror, however, I trust I have given him no cause. I believe many of the State clergy are as conscientious as ourselves. I have no right to judge the manner in which they justify their position to their own consciences; but I cannot avoid regarding a public organisation which claims of its adherents a verbal and stringent subscription, like that of the National Church, which the people see signed by Puseyite, Evangelical, and Rationalist clergymen in the very same words, and explained by some of them publicly in senses widely opposite, natural and non-natural, legal and moral—I say such a state of things appears to me the fruitful source of evasion and quibble, the most dangerous to the morals of those who submit to it, and to the moral sense of those who judge of Christianity by such influences.

CHURCH-RATES AT USK.—A meeting of the parishioners was held in the vestry on the 5th inst., pursuant to notice. The vicar, the Rev. S. C. Baker, took the chair. The churchwardens having stated that the probable amount required for the current expenses of the year would be 28*l.*, it was proposed that a rate of 1*d.* in the pound be levied. It was moved as an amendment by the Rev. G. Thomas, and seconded by the Rev. G. Cossens, Dissenting ministers, "That there be no rate levied." Two other clergymen besides the vicar spoke in favour of the rate, but their arguments were met by the Dissenting ministers. The amendment and the original motion, being put to the meeting, there were 24 for the amendment and 5 for the rate.

CHRISTCHURCH, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.—At a meeting of the ratepayers of the parish, on Thursday last, a Church-rate was made without a single objection. Indeed, such is the unanimity of all classes in Christ-church, though composed of 17,000 persons, that the rector seems to have only to express his wishes, and at once they are anxious to carry them out.—*Morning Herald.* [An English Churchman, in the *Morning Star*, gives a very different version of the meeting referred to :—] As little publicity as possible was therefore given to the notice of meeting, and I believe not one parishioner in a hundred knew it was to take place, and not many more are even now aware that a rate has been made. I am informed upon unquestionable authority that, a few minutes before ten o'clock, nine or ten gentlemen, who, with one exception, either are or had been churchwardens, assembled at the place of meeting. The rector and beadle were conspicuous by their absence. Immediately the clock struck the rate was moved, seconded (without a single observation), and declared carried. The hurry was so great that neither the notice of meeting nor the estimate for the rate was read. At one minute after ten the chair was vacated, and the 'unanimous' assembly precipitately retreated, to the

great astonishment of the lesser lights among the opponents of Church-rates, who arrived just in time to catch sight of their backs."

ROtherham COLLEGE.—It appearing that the promoters of the amalgamation of this college with that of Airedale have laid their case before the Charity Commissioners, a numerous meeting of ministers and gentlemen anxious to maintain Rotherham College as an independent institution was held last evening, in the lecture-room of Mount Zion Chapel. T. Oates, Esq., presided. Resolutions were unanimously passed that steps should be taken to oppose the amalgamation by presenting to the Charity Commissioners the case for the maintenance of Rotherham College, and for this purpose a committee was appointed, of which F. Hoole, Esq., was requested to act as legal adviser.—*Sheffield Independent.*

REGIUM DONUM.—There are above 500 Presbyterian ministers in Ireland receiving 69*l.* each from the annual Parliamentary grant. The congregational income of the majority of them is under that sum. A return, giving particulars of the application of the grant, shows that only about one in five receives as much as 100*l.* a-year from his congregation. The first two ministers in the list receive, the one 64*l.* a-year from a congregation which comprises 333 families, and the second 40*l.* a-year from a congregation of 224 families. One minister returns his congregational income at 90*l.* a-year, and the number of families belonging to his congregation is 950. A congregation of 2,265 persons (450 families) raise 80*l.* a-year for their minister, 1,500 persons raise 66*l.* a-year, 1,000 persons 35*l.*, and 500 persons 11. 10*s.* —*Times.*

AMENDMENT OF THE ACT OF UNIFORMITY.—Lord Ebury's recent speech on this subject in the House of Lords has been published by Hatchard and Co., of Piccadilly. It is accompanied by some brief and striking remarks upon the extraordinary speech made by the Bishop of Oxford on that occasion, a speech which Lord Ebury describes as full of erroneous statements. Referring to that prelate's assertion that the stringent terms of subscription do not prevent any one from joining our Church who is otherwise minded to do so, Lord Ebury says :—

It is never easy to prove a negative, and persons so situated usually shrink from publicity, but I have the assurance of many, some verbal, some by letter, that such is their case, and they earnestly beg that this obstacle may be removed. But let us, for a moment, consider the following remarkable testimony as to the falling off in the quality of candidates for holy orders. No less a person than the Bishop of Oxford himself in his latest charge says :—

"The number of men endowed with the highest gifts of intellect who give themselves to the ministry appears to be smaller than it was fifteen years ago. Many influences tend to produce this result, and threaten dangerously to lower the standard of the English clergy."

So says Professor Stanley, himself an examining chaplain. So says Mr. Walter, the member for Berkshire. So says Mr. Ball, the member for Cheshire. So says Professor Goldwin Smith, of Oxford. So says Dr. Vaughan, late of Harrow School. So says a clergyman of the Church of England, the author of an interesting article in the *North British Review*. So says the writer of an able and elaborate essay in the last *Quarterly*, on the education of the clergy. It is true that the first and last of these authorities do not attribute this falling off to the provisions of the Act of Uniformity, and unquestionably there are other adverse influences in operation; but it must be borne in mind that all the others do directly declare this to be the main source of the evil, and certainly if these excessively stringent terms should turn out to be free from the charge which is made against them, the most ordinary acquaintance with human nature will demonstrate that it can be nothing short of a miracle.

Religious Intelligence.

CRESHUNT COLLEGE.

The 94th anniversary of this college, and the 70th of its removal to Cheshunt, was held on Thursday, June 18. Though the weather was so unsettled, the festival was attended by a considerable number of ministers and friends, both from London and the neighbourhood, many of the former being old students of the college. The proceedings were commenced at eleven o'clock by the usual liturgical service, after which short essays were read by Mr. Yonge and Mr. U. Thomas, B.A., on "Repentance unto life," and the "Law of the Christian life." Both of these papers, though delivered under manifest disadvantages, evinced a considerable degree of mental culture and thought, and gave promise of usefulness and power in the future. The annual sermon on behalf of the college was then preached by the Rev. A. Raleigh, who took for his text the words, "He ever liveth to make intercession for them." Of the sermon it is almost impossible to speak too highly: it has rarely been our lot to listen to a sermon which so nearly approached our idea of what preaching should be. Mr. Raleigh concluded by addressing the students, urging on them the necessity of a vivid conception of the grandeur of that salvation they were destined to proclaim, and of an entire consecration of themselves to their message and work. A collection was then made, which amounted to nearly 20*l.*, after which Mr. Allon pronounced the benediction, and the congregation dispersed.

At two o'clock, about 500 sat down to a cold collation, provided in a marquee which had been erected in the grounds. Amongst those present were the Revs. D. Thomas, A. Henderson, H. Allon, A. Raleigh, J. S. Wardlaw, L. V. Mumfrey, Dr. Grosvenor (of New York), Mr. Payne (Assistant Judge), Dr. Russell Reynolds, &c., &c. After dinner Mr. Alderman Abbott was called to the chair, in the

absence of B. Cooke, Esq., who was prevented from attending by indisposition. The Chairman, after proposing her Majesty's health, alluded to the foundation of the college, and hoped that they would be able to obtain a sum of 5,000*l.*, which was needed to put its finances in a satisfactory condition. Professor Todhunter then read the report, and after referring to the absence of the Principal, the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, which had been occasioned by ill-health, he said that there was every prospect that Mr. Reynolds would commence his duties again next session, with renewed health and energy. From the report, it appeared that during the past session there have been 27 students in the college, 7 of whom are about to leave, 5 of these having obtained pastoral charges. There were 9 fresh admissions, 4 being intended for missionary work. The report also stated that, at the request of the committee, Dr. Evans, of Bishops Stortford, had supplied Mr. Reynolds' place, and that under his direction the theological studies of the past session had been carried on. Mr. Bramall, the secretary, then read the financial statement. There was a deficit towards the ordinary working expenses of the college, of 180*l.*. 9*s.* 6*d.*, in addition to which a sum of 269*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* was required to set the new house which had been built for the president free from debt. Several subscriptions were then announced, amongst which was one of 200*l.* from B. Hearne, Esq. Mr. Allon then proposed, and the Rev. D. Thomas seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Raleigh for his admirable sermon. The first resolution was next proposed by Mr. Willans, and seconded by Dr. Grosvenor, of New York. The Rev. A. Henderson moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Payne, in a humorous speech. The learned gentleman said that in Cheshunt College the students were taught four things: 1, Not to mumble; 2, Not to grumble; 3, Not to stumble; 4, To be humble. He concluded by reading some original verses. The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NEW COLLEGE.

The twelfth annual general meeting was held at the College, St. John's-wood, yesterday, at one o'clock; the Rev. S. Martin presiding.

The library was filled with the students and the subscribers and friends of the institution. Among the ministers and gentlemen we observed, in addition to the president and professors, Mr. J. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. T. M. Coombes, Mr. Joseph East, Mr. Walford, and the Revs. T. James, J. Graham, W. M. Statham, Dr. Ferguson, T. Aveling, W. Cuthbertson, J. P. Turquand, R. Perkins, S. Eldridge, W. S. Pearsall, A. Johnson, &c.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer, Mr. FULLER, the senior student, read an essay on "The Ecclesiastical History of the Year 1862."

The Rev. W. FARRER, LL.B., the secretary, after stating that letters expressive of regret at not being able to be present had been received from the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, the Rev. T. Binney, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, read the report of the council, which began with the expression of deep regret that among the valued friends of the college missed on that occasion was Mr. Edward Swaine, a name which the supporters of that institution would not willingly let die. The number of students now in the college was stated to be sixty-two. There had been seven introduced since the commencement of the session, and more than twenty applications had been received; and it was believed that by far the larger number of these applicants would be found worthy of encouragement. With one exception, the mission stations continued to be sustained by the exertions of the junior students. Those more advanced had been admitted to a number of pulpits, and some of them had been employed in preaching in the open air. Four students had been settled since the last meeting, and it was hoped that the eight leaving that day would not be long without permanent occupation. It was gratifying to be able to state that the congregational collections to the funds of the college had increased during the year, but still the contributions were unequal to the wants of the college; and it was probable that the number of students to be sustained would be much larger next year than they had been last year. More labourers were required for the harvest, and it was right that the Church should pray to the Lord of the harvest to send them into it; but it was no less a duty to welcome and sustain those labourers who offered themselves. The council threw themselves afresh on the sympathy and support of the Congregational churches, assured that they would not repudiate the responsibility devolving upon them.

The president and the several professors next gave in their reports of the studies and progress of the year, namely, Dr. Halley, Professors Godwin, Dr. Wm. Smith, Newth, Nenner, and Lankester—the latter earnestly insisting upon the great advantage that might arise to the people from ministers of the Gospel possessing a comprehensive and intimate acquaintance with the natural sciences. As each professor rose to give in his report, he was received by the students with the most hearty cheers, especially Dr. Halley and Dr. Lankester.

The CHAIRMAN then distributed the Certificates of Honour obtained in the yearly examinations, to seventeen ministerial and eight lay students, and the presents of books from the Selwyn Fund to the students leaving the college.

The Treasurer's report, which was next submitted, showed that the receipts on the general account of the college for the year were 4,674*l.*, exclusive of the scholarships; and that 394*l.* 15*s.* is due to the treasurer. Last year the sum due to him was 507*l.*

The donations and subscriptions amounted to 1,300*l.*; and the congregational collections to 170*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

The Rev. J. GRAHAM moved the adoption of the report, and in an animated address expressed his high satisfaction with the present position of the college, and enlarged upon the vast importance to the world and to the Church of an educated ministry, especially in these days. He trusted that a portion of the money now being contributed for Bicentenary celebration purposes would be given to the colleges.

Mr. KERSHAW, M.P., in seconding the motion, declared it to be absolutely essential to the efficient working of the institution that its income should be larger. He could not believe that the churches wished the council to be embarrassed as they were for the lack of three or four hundred pounds. Let this deficiency, therefore, at once be made up. So encouraged was he by what he had seen to-day, that he was prepared to do more for the college than he had done; and if each of its friends would do the same the existing want would very speedily be supplied. (Cheers.)

The Rev. RICHARD PERKINS, of Great Malvern, moved the re-appointment of the treasurer and council, and, as a former student of the college, expressed his great regard for the tutors and managers. He looked back with unmixed pleasure to the five years he had spent under their care and instruction.

The Rev. SAMUEL ELDIDGE, of Brixton, seconded the resolution, and bore his testimony to the soundness of the doctrine of those students whom he had heard preach at his own chapel.

The Rev. S. PEARSALL moved the thanks of the meeting to the auditors, and the re-appointment of their successors; and called to mind that the ejected ministers had been learned as well as pious, and it was largely on this account that their memories were so much honoured. He advised that an endeavour should be made to interest the churches in our colleges to a larger extent by means of an address at the autumnal meeting of the Congregational Union, to be written by one of their ablest men, and by deputations to the churches, which he was convinced would lead to the enlisting of the sympathies and contributions of many who now did nothing for the colleges. Mr. Pearsall also testified to the talents and to the orthodoxy of those students whom he had heard preach.

The Rev. A. JOHNSON, the father of Mr. Johnson, one of the students who had received, not only a certificate, but the Bennet King scholarship, seconded the resolution, and warmly thanked the professors for the advantages enjoyed by his son. To show his appreciation of them he had sent a collection to its funds, and wished that all who had received good from the college would do the same.

The CHAIRMAN then delivered an admirable address to the students on work, rest, recreation, college life, and divine help in working. It was pervaded with solemn and inspiring thoughts, elaborated in some portions of the address into passages of singular beauty, which neither the students nor the audience could forbear from greeting with hearty cheers. In one part of this address Mr. Martin said:—If I thought that the only prospect before you was to become pretty playthings of fastidious congregations, and the puppets of men unfit to be deacons, or of a few wealthy persons in a congregation—clipped yew trees in religious grave-yards—then I would try to awaken your disgust, and induce you to relinquish your object; but if you be called of God to do his work, then you are not the sport even of these sad accidents of the church, while there is the canopy of the sky beneath which you may stand or a sod of earth on which you may plant your feet.

On the motion of Dr. Halley, seconded by Professor Godwin, the thanks of the meeting were cordially voted to Mr. Martin, and the proceedings terminated with prayer.

It was announced that the next session would open on Friday, September 26th, with a lecture by Professor Nenner.

THE SPECIAL EXHIBITION SERVICES.—On Sunday the special services designed for the foreigners at present on a visit to London were continued, with such increasing success that in many cases persons were unable to obtain admission owing to the largeness of the congregations. At the Royal German Chapel, St. James's-park, the service yesterday afternoon was conducted by the Rev. M. le Pasteur G. Petavel, of Neuchâtel, who preached an excellent sermon in French. In the evening a German service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Overbeck. At the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, there was a German service in the afternoon, conducted by the Rev. F. Strauss, of Berlin, and in the evening a French service, conducted by the Rev. M. le Pasteur Napoleon Roussel, of Cannes. Exeter Hall was opened for a special French service, and was well attended. It was conducted by the Rev. M. le Pasteur Armand Delille, of Paris. At Free-masons' hall there was an Italian service, conducted by Signor Bonaventura Mazzarella, of Geneva. In the parish church of St. Anne, Soho, there was an Italian service, with sermon, at five o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Leonini. At the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, George-street, Bryanstone-square, there was a special French service in the afternoon, conducted by the Rev. M. Delille, and at Trinity Chapel (Episcopal), Conduit-street, a French service, conducted by the Rev. M. le Pasteur F. Coulin, of Geneva. In the Swiss Chapel, Endell-street, there was a special service conducted by the Rev. Signor G. P. Meille, *pastore della Chiesa Valdese in Torino*, and another by the Rev. Pastor G. Beskow, of Stockholm. At Eaton Chapel (Episcopal), Bel-

grave, there was a French service according to Anglican rites, with a sermon by the Rev. F. Antoine Rey, M.A., curate of St. Helier's, Jersey. At St. James's Episcopal Chapel, York-street, St. James's-square, a German service was conducted by the Rev. D. J. Hirsch, pastor of the Dutch Church in Liverpool. In the French Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand, there was a special service conducted by the Rev. M. le Pasteur Bourel, pasteur of Angers and late Chaplain of the French army in the Crimean war. In the evening the service at the same church was conducted by the Rev. G. C. Daugars. At the Regent's-park Chapel (Baptist) there was a special French service in the afternoon, conducted by the Rev. M. Marrault, pastor of the Free Protestant Church at Pau. At Ladbroke-square Chapel, Notting-hill, a special French service was conducted by the Rev. G. C. Daugars, pastor of the French Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand. At Eccleston Chapel, Pimlico, there was a special Italian service by Signor Ferretti, of Florence, and there was also an Italian service at the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, conducted by Signor Gavazzi. The Duke of Wellington's Riding-school, at Knightsbridge, was opened for a succession of English services, which were conducted by the Rev. Aubrey Price, M.A., of New College, Oxford, chaplain of the Lock Hospital; the Rev. J. Fleming, Independent minister, of Kentish-town; the Rev. Dr. Fry, Mr. Kirkham, and Captain Fishbourne. At St. James's Hall there were three special services, all well attended, conducted by the Rev. S. B. Bergne, one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society; the Rev. J. Kirk, of Edinburgh; and the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

BARBICAN CHAPEL.—The Rev. Joseph Boyle, of Leith, having accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation of the Congregational church in Barbican, will enter on his duties as pastor on the first Sabbath in July.

CALEDONIAN-ROAD.—The anniversary sermons in Caledonian-road Chapel were preached on Sunday week by the Rev. Dr. Massie to a numerous audience, who liberally responded to his appeal on behalf of the chapel debt. The bazaar advertised a few weeks ago was successful. The sum realised was appropriated to the reduction of the debt. The unfavourable state of the weather on the second day prevented the sale of many articles, which are reserved to a future occasion. In this the ladies of the congregation were encouraged by the countenance and presence of Mrs. Gibson, wife of the Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson, President of the Board of Trade, who contributed many valuable articles, and presided at the central stall. Although Lady Petro was prevented by indisposition from taking an active part in the bazaar, Sir Morton generously contributed by a donation of 5*l.* 5*s.* Samuel Morley, Esq., also added to his former contributions towards the erection a donation of 5*l.* to enable the ladies to make up a given sum, adding, "that he gladly contributed that sum, and expressed his good wishes for the prosperity of the church and congregation." The pastor and people are greatly encouraged by these and other instances of kindness, and would express their gratitude for the seasonable co-operation of their Christian friends.

OPENING OF THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HIGH-STREET, DEPTFORD.—The above place of worship, which is the third in succession that has been built, partly on the same site, was opened for public worship on Wednesday, June 11, when two sermons were preached, one in the morning, by the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington, the other in the evening, by the Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington. Both discourses were eminently adapted for usefulness, and produced solemn and deep impressions. Also on Sunday, June 15, the Rev. John Pulling, minister of the place, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan in the evening—attendance at both services exceedingly good, and the collections liberal. Dinner was provided on the day of opening at the expense of the church and congregation, in the reading-room of the Literary Institution; but the place not being large enough to accommodate all the friends, many were compelled to withdraw to the school-room opposite, where they were readily supplied with ample provision. The Rev. John Pulling presided in one room, and his friend, the Rev. W. Tyler, in the other. About forty ministers attended the opening services, most of whom took part either in the devotional exercises or other engagements of the day. Among the number present were the Revs. Drs. Burder, Hewlett, and Waddington, the Revs. Thomas James, J. Beazley, Joshua Russell, T. Dennett, B. Davis, William Tarbotton, J. de Kewer Williams, George Gogerly, W. Tyler, John Adey, W. Gill, G. Martin, R. H. Marten, D. J. Evans, H. Baker, W. Noble, S. Müller, G. A. Bellows, S. March, J. M. Greatley, J. R. Heskin, J. Kay, J. Frame, D. Niimu, R. W. Betts, B. H. Kluht, J. R. Holland, of St. Ives, and Mr. Thodey, formerly of Cambridge. Also the following friends:—Joseph Maitland, Esq., W. Newton, Esq., of Greenhithe; B. Franks, Esq., of Norwood; Josiah Stone, Esq., of Deptford; Messrs. W. Agutter, Sloman, and others. Letters were received from Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., William Angerstein, Esq., M.P., Samuel Morley, Esq., Stephen Olding, Esq., Dr. Halley, Dr. Campbell, and others, regretting their inability to attend, but sending congratulations and liberal gifts to the building fund of the new church. This spacious and elegant structure,

which is admirably adapted for speaking and hearing, has been constructed after an original design by Francis Ponget, Esq., architect, who has superintended the whole proceeding of erection with great care and vigilance; and it is but justice to that gentleman to acknowledge that it reflects the highest credit on his classical taste and professional ability. The church will accommodate 1,000 persons, and being situate in the midst of a dense population of the humbler classes, liberal provision has been made for the poor, who may attend and hear the Word of God with comfort, without money and without price,—a circumstance too much overlooked in many of our modern places of worship. The cause at High-street is rich in historic interest. It originated with one of the ministers who had been ejected from the Established Church in 1662, on account of his Nonconformity. And hence this new sanctuary, now dedicated to the worship of God, may be viewed as one of the interesting memorials of this Bicentenary period to the honour of those illustrious men who were alike faithful to conscience and valiant for the truth upon the earth. The entire cost of the new building, including the purchase of ground, &c., has been over 4,250*l.*, of which sum the church and congregation, with the assistance of some liberal friends, had raised, before the day of opening, 2,400*l.* Since that, and as the result of the opening services, upwards of 400*l.* have been contributed, leaving a deficiency of about 1,500*l.* This deficiency the pastor and people, with the still further encouragement of their generous friends, desire and purpose, if possible, to reduce, if not to remove, during this memorable year of Nonconformity celebration.

OPEN-AIR SERVICES AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—In addition to the service at 5.15 p.m., commenced a few months ago by Mr. E. J. Bremner, another has been needful, and is conducted by the city missionaries of the district at 4 p.m. On Sunday last the Rev. Newman Hall was present at these services, and addressed the people on the termination of the first service. We were glad to see a good attendance to each.

EDINBURGH.—The Rev. Edward Price, formerly of Sheerness, has just resigned the pastorate of the church assembling in Richmond-place Chapel, in this city. Mr. Price, we understand, desires a pastoral charge in England.

BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE.—The Rev. W. Pike has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church at the above place, after eight years of devoted labour. He leaves with the esteem of the church and congregation for his Christian spirit and consistent conduct.

SKIPTON.—Mr. Thomas Windsor, of Lancashire Independent College, has received from the Congregational Church and congregation at Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, an invitation to become their pastor, which he has accepted, and hopes to enter on his official duties in August.

UPPINGHAM.—The Rev. Robert Wilson, after three years' labour as the pastor of the Independent Church, has been compelled through declining health to resign the pastorate, and on the occasion of his leaving last week for his native air, the friends gave expression to their deep feelings of sympathy and esteem, by presenting him with a purse, lined with 23*l.* 5*s.*, in addition to their fervent prayers for his speedy restoration to health and usefulness.

CHELMSFORD.—**NEW LONDON-ROAD CHAPEL.**—The enlargement of this place of worship, at a cost of 1,200*l.*, is now in rapid progress; and on Monday, the 9th instant, several of the members and friends of the congregation assembled to witness the laying of the commemoration-stone, a ceremony which was performed by William Wells, Esq., who laid the foundation-stone of the chapel itself two-and-twenty years ago. The enlarged chapel will seat 1,400 persons.

YARDLEY WOOD-END, HERTS, NEW CHAPEL.—On Wednesday, June 4th, the foundation-stone of a new Independent chapel, in the course of erection, was laid by H. Puget, Esq., of Totteridge. At three o'clock an interesting company met on the site, when the usual ceremony was performed. The Rev. W. L. Brown, of Totteridge, gave out a hymn and offered prayer. The pastor, Rev. B. Calpin, made a brief statement of the circumstances which had led the congregation to the erection of a new chapel, when addresses were delivered by H. Puget, Esq., of Totteridge, Revs. Dr. Leask, of Ware, J. Kennedy, of Benares, India, and D. Davies, of Thirfield. At five o'clock a large company took tea in a barn tastefully decorated, after which considerable numbers visited a bazaar of fancy and useful articles.

HARROLD, BEDFORDSHIRE.—A public recognition of the Rev. George Deane, late of Cheshunt College, as pastor of the Independent church and congregation in this place, was held on June 19th. An introductory discourse on the nature of a Christian Church was delivered by the Rev. William Alliott, of Bedford. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Jukes, of Bedford; the charge to the pastor was given by the Rev. Richard Alliott, LL.D., of Springhill College; and a sermon was preached to the people by the Rev. John Frost, of Cotton End. The Revs. J. F. Poulter, B.A., of Wellingborough, J. E. Drove, of Wincanton, Somerset, J. J. Insull, of Bedford, J. Skinner, of Strithington, T. Mays, M.A., of Bury, and J. Hayden, of Strithington, also took part in the services.

THE REV. R. W. DALE, OF BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. R. W. Dale, minister of Carr's-lane Chapel, has, we understand, received an urgent invitation to accept a ministerial charge in the city of Melbourne, Australia. The invitation has been given

under circumstances peculiarly honourable to Mr. Dale; and there is some probability that he may be induced to accept it. The trustees and deacons of Carr's-lane Chapel have, however, convened a meeting of the congregation to consider the measures most desirable to adopt under the circumstances, in the hope that Mr. Dale may see his way to remaining in his present useful and responsible position. We trust this hope may be realised. The loss of Mr. Dale's services would be severely felt, not only by his own congregation, but by the town generally.—*Birmingham Daily Post.* [The meeting above referred to was held on Monday night, when definite proposals to Mr. Dale were agreed upon.]

CLARE, SUFFOLK.—RECOGNITION SERVICES.—The Rev. John Elrick, M.A., of Kingsbridge, having received a most cordial and perfectly unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling at Clare, to the pastorate of the church vacant by the death of the late highly-esteemed Rev. Thomas Giles, and having seen it his duty to accept it, was publicly recognised as pastor of the church on Tuesday, the 10th June, when a series of deeply interesting and instructive services were held. In the afternoon, the Rev. A. Gordon, LL.D., of Walsall, Staffordshire, delivered a most able, appropriate introductory discourse, from John xii. 35, after which, in order to give the rev. gentleman a cordial welcome to Clare, a company of 180 friends took tea together in the Corn Exchange, which had been most tastefully decorated for the occasion with festoons of flowers, banners, mottoes, and devices. After one or two addresses had been delivered, and cordial greetings exchanged, an adjournment took place to the chapel, where the recognition services were held, and where a numerous audience had assembled. The devotional and introductory services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph Steer, of Sudbury. The Rev. Samuel Steer, of Castle Hedingham, asked the usual questions, to which most appropriate and satisfactory answers were returned. Mr. Steer then offered up the recognition prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Gordon then addressed the pastor from Col. iv. 17, in terms which will not be soon forgotten by those who heard it, and which the ministers and church have requested Dr. Gordon to publish. The Rev. Joseph Steer addressed the church, and the Rev. Henry Coleman, of Wickham-brook, spoke to those in the congregation not in membership with the church. The Rev. John Rutter, of Denston, brought these interesting services to a close, by addressing some kind and paternal counsels to all present, and by offering prayer. The Rev. M. Hollies, of Sudbury, and the Rev. M. Hasler, of Cavendish, also took part in the services. Several other Christian friends from a distance, and ministers of sister churches, were present, and the attendance was numerous on each occasion. Mr. Elrick enters upon his ministry at Clare with encouraging prospects of success.

EXMOUTH, DEVON.—The members and friends connected with Ebenezer Chapel (Independent) in this town have just completed a very spirited and successful effort to put into thorough repair and greatly improve their place of worship. In scarcely more than two months they have raised over 100*l.* for this purpose. The amount has been expended in substantial repairs and improvements with a view to increased comfort in sitting and hearing. The high pews, for instance, have been lowered, and the seats widened, and other alterations tending to modernise the building as far as practicable. The amount has been raised mostly among the church and congregation, but considerable help has been afforded by other Christian friends both in and out of the town. The efficiency of the voluntary principle as contrasted with the system of coercive taxation for the repair of the House of God, is clearly illustrated in this case. That Christians will promptly give to such an object if appeal be made to them in the spirit of Christianity, needs only to be tested to be proved. The chapel, which has been necessarily closed for some few weeks, service meanwhile being held in the school-room at the rear, was reopened on Thursday morning last (June 19), by the Rev. F. F. Thomas, of Torquay. There was a good attendance, a profitable service, and a satisfactory collection. In the evening nearly two hundred persons partook of tea in the school-room, and the public meeting afterwards held in the chapel was numerously attended. The Rev. W. T. Bull, B.A., minister of the chapel, presided. The Rev. W. M. Tetley, of Budleigh, offered prayer. The object of the meeting, as stated by the pastor, was to congratulate each other on the success achieved, to recognise their obligations to the many friends who had aided them, and to tender thanks to a prayer-answering God and to them as his instruments. The Revs. R. Hutchings, of Ottery, D. Hewitt, of Exeter, S. M. Bell, of Topsham, Collings, of Salterton (Baptist), and J. F. Guenett, of Point-in-View, followed with brief pointed addresses, and the Rev. R. Clapson, of Exmouth, closed with prayer. The meeting was a very happy one, and it is hoped was attended with useful results of a spiritual character. A bazaar, held on the two preceding days, and presided over by the female friends of the congregation, was very successful, realising more than double the amount the most sanguine had anticipated.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, UPPERTHORPE, SHEFFIELD.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building intended for the use of the Congregational Church now worshipping in Lee Croft, took place on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Alderman F. Hoole officiated on the occasion in place of Mr. Gatley, lately deceased, who left 100*l.* to the new building. The chapel is intended for the use of the church connected with the old chapel in Lee

Croft, who propose to sell their property in that street, and with the proceeds, assisted by other contributions, erect a new and commodious chapel in the rapidly-increasing suburb of Upperthorpe. The new chapel will be in the Italian style, intended to accommodate 700 persons. The contracts for the building have been let for 1,800*l.*, and it is supposed that about 2,000*l.* will be the total cost. After the laying of the foundation-stone the assembly was addressed by the Rev. R. M. Macbrair, the pastor of the Church, who explained the circumstances under which they were about to remove to a wider sphere, and acknowledged with thanks the help received from Church-people and Methodists. They were not there to oppose, but to spread, the old and common salvation, and to maintain the principles of religious liberty. The Rev. D. Loxton stated that this movement had the concurrence and good-will of all the sister churches in the town. All felt how desirable it was that a church which had so long been toiling in so unfavourable a spot should break fresh ground and be in a more hopeful neighbourhood. The Rev. J. B. Paton spoke briefly and forcibly as to the necessity of the erection, and the duty of Independents to propagate their principles everywhere, and especially in Sheffield, which stood so low in the scale of church and chapel attendance. He hoped the new church here would fully act out the principles and fulfil the mission of Independents. The National Anthem, as adapted by the Rev. Newman Hall, having been sung, the assemblage dispersed. After the ceremony of laying the stone, the friends of the cause took tea together in Lee Croft school-room, Alderman Hoole in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. Messrs. Spencer, Dronfield, Rev. J. Calvert, Mr. Wood, of Stubbing, and the Rev. David Loxton. The latter, speaking of the acknowledged decline of Independence, said this decline was visible in Sheffield, even to persons now living. Having studied the early history of Nonconformity, he found that in the time of the Rev. Mr. Fisher a large majority of the population were Nonconformists, and that their influence reached to all parts, even to the lowest of the community. Speaking of the cause of this decadence, he said the strength of a spiritual society was the spirit which pervaded it. The Christian spirit was the only nucleus around which souls could be gathered and retained. The Christian spirit was the opposite of self-assertion. He thought that people of wealth were driven out of Independence by the excess to which the equality of man was pushed. He thought that while wealth was not to be worshipped or toadied, some respect should be shown to those whom God had honoured as the stewards of his bounties. Mr. Loxton dwelt much and eloquently on gentleness as an element of power and the essence of a gentleman, which gentleness ought to characterise every Christian. Other addresses were subsequently delivered.

THE FREE GOSPEL CHURCHES.—The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the United Free Gospel Churches, held at Nelson, near Burnley, in Lancashire, commenced on Saturday evening, June 7th, with an interesting band meeting, in Salem Chapel, Nelson. On Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, a sermon was preached by Mr. J. Greenhalgh, of Manchester. At nine o'clock an open-air service was held, when Mr. J. Shaw, of Liverpool, Mr. Wm. Hardman, of Worsley, and Mr. J. Knowles, of Lymm, preached. At half-past ten, worship was conducted in the chapel, when Mr. Wm. Birchall, of Lowton-common, and Mr. Wm. Sanderson, of Liverpool, preached. In the afternoon, Divine service should have been conducted again in the open air, but the weather being unfavourable, it was held in the chapel, when Messrs. Allwood, of Manchester, J. Hudlass, of Bolton, J. Birchall, of Lowton-common, B. Renshaw, of Oldham, and E. Twiss, of Warrington, preached to an overwhelming congregation. At five o'clock, there was service in the open air, when Mr. Wm. Crumblehulme, of Westhoughton, and Mr. J. Davenport, of Liverpool, preached; and in the evening, Divine service in the chapel, when Mr. T. Haslam, of Bolton, and Mr. A. Denovan, of Glasgow, preached. The day's services closed with a prayer-meeting. On Monday morning, at seven o'clock, Mr. S. Musgrave, of Barnsley, preached in the chapel. Subsequently, the Lord's Supper was administered to the delegates by the President of the Union, Mr. A. Denovan, of Glasgow; after which the business commenced, Mr. A. Denovan being unanimously re-elected to the office of president, Mr. Wm. Sanderson secretary, Mr. E. Twiss assistant secretary, and Mr. James Firth, of Oldham, treasurer. Reports were read from the churches in the Union, the majority of which were highly satisfactory and encouraging, showing increase and advancement. And in the evening a public tea party was held, the meeting afterwards being presided over by Mr. John Stour, of Nelson, and addresses delivered as follows:—"A Retrospect of the Year," by Mr. Wm. Crumblehulme; "Christian Unity," by Mr. J. Hudlass; "The Duty of the Church to its Poor," by Mr. J. Birchall; "Sunday Schools," by Mr. J. Shaw; "House-to-House Visitation," by Mr. B. Renshaw; and "The Duty of the Church to its Ministers," by Mr. J. Greenhalgh. The meeting continued to a late hour, and was highly interesting. On Tuesday morning, at seven o'clock, Mr. C. Townsend, of Lancaster, preached in the chapel. At nine o'clock, business was resumed, and continued until half-past six; after which, a missionary meeting was held, presided over by Mr. John Landless, of Nelson, when Messrs. J. Nield, E. Twiss, John Knowles, J. Greenhalgh, Wm. Sanderson, and A. Denovan delivered addresses bearing upon Christian missions. During the sittings of the delegates

absence of B. Cooke, Esq., who was prevented from attending by indisposition. The Chairman, after proposing her Majesty's health, alluded to the foundation of the college, and hoped that they would be able to obtain a sum of 5,000*l.*, which was needed to put its finances in a satisfactory condition. Professor Todhunter then read the report, and after referring to the absence of the Principal, the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, which had been occasioned by ill-health, he said that there was every prospect that Mr. Reynolds would commence his duties again next session, with renewed health and energy. From the report, it appeared that during the past session there have been 27 students in the college, 7 of whom are about to leave, 5 of these having obtained pastoral charges. There were 9 fresh admissions, 4 being intended for missionary work. The report also stated that, at the request of the committee, Dr. Evans, of Bishops Stortford, had supplied Mr. Reynolds' place, and that under his direction the theological studies of the past session had been carried on. Mr. Bramall, the secretary, then read the financial statement. There was a deficit towards the ordinary working expenses of the college, of 180*l.*. 9*s.* 6*d.*, in addition to which a sum of 260*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* was required to set the new house which had been built for the president free from debt. Several subscriptions were then announced, amongst which was one of 200*l.* from B. Hearne, Esq. Mr. Allon then proposed, and the Rev. D. Thomas seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Raleigh for his admirable sermon. The first resolution was next proposed by Mr. Willans, and seconded by Dr. Grosvenor, of New York. The Rev. A. Henderson moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Payne, in a humorous speech. The learned gentleman said that in Cheshunt College the students were taught four things: 1, Not to mumble; 2, Not to grumble; 3, Not to stumble; 4, To be humble. He concluded by reading some original verses. The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NEW COLLEGE.

The twelfth annual general meeting was held at the College, St. John's-wood, yesterday, at one o'clock; the Rev. S. Martin presiding.

The library was filled with the students and the subscribers and friends of the institution. Among the ministers and gentlemen we observed, in addition to the president and professors, Mr. J. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. T. M. Coombs, Mr. Joseph East, Mr. Walford, and the Revs. T. James, J. Graham, W. M. Statham, Dr. Ferguson, T. Aveling, W. Cuthbertson, J. P. Turquand, R. Perkins, S. Eldridge, W. S. Pearsall, A. Johnson, &c.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer, Mr. Fuller, the senior student, read an essay on "The Ecclesiastical History of the Year 1862."

The Rev. W. FARRER, LL.B., the secretary, after stating that letters expressive of regret at not being able to be present had been received from the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, the Rev. T. Binney, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, read the report of the council, which began with the expression of deep regret that among the valued friends of the college missed on that occasion was Mr. Edward Swaine, a name which the supporters of that institution would not willingly let die. The number of students now in the college was stated to be sixty-two. There had been seven introduced since the commencement of the session, and more than twenty applications had been received; and it was believed that by far the larger number of these applicants would be found worthy of encouragement. With one exception, the mission stations continued to be sustained by the exertions of the junior students. Those more advanced had been admitted to a number of pulpits, and some of them had been employed in preaching in the open air. Four students had been settled since the last meeting, and it was hoped that the eight leaving that day would not be long without permanent occupation. It was gratifying to be able to state that the congregational collections to the funds of the college had increased during the year, but still the contributions were unequal to the wants of the college; and it was probable that the number of students to be sustained would be much larger next year than they had been last year. More labourers were required for the harvest, and it was right that the Church should pray to the Lord of the harvest to send them into it; but it was no less a duty to welcome and sustain those labourers who offered themselves. The council threw themselves afresh on the sympathy and support of the Congregational churches, assured that they would not repudiate the responsibility devolving upon them.

The president and the several professors next gave in their reports of the studies and progress of the year, namely, Dr. Halley, Professors Godwin, Dr. Wm. Smith, Newth, Nenner, and Lankester—the latter earnestly insisting upon the great advantage that might arise to the people from ministers of the Gospel possessing a comprehensive and intimate acquaintance with the natural sciences. As each professor rose to give in his report, he was received by the students with the most hearty cheers, especially Dr. Halley and Dr. Lankester.

The CHAIRMAN then distributed the Certificates of Honour obtained in the yearly examinations, to seventeen ministerial and eight lay students, and the presents of books from the Selwyn Fund to the students leaving the college.

The Treasurer's report, which was next submitted, showed that the receipts on the general account of the college for the year were 4,674*l.*, exclusive of the scholarships; and that 394*l.* 15*s.* is due to the treasurer. Last year the sum due to him was 507*l.*

The donations and subscriptions amounted to 1,300*l.*; and the congregational collections to 170*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

The Rev. J. GRAHAM moved the adoption of the report, and in an animated address expressed his high satisfaction with the present position of the college, and enlarged upon the vast importance to the world and to the Church of an educated ministry, especially in these days. He trusted that a portion of the money now being contributed for Bicentenary celebration purposes would be given to the colleges.

Mr. KERSHAW, M.P., in seconding the motion, declared it to be absolutely essential to the efficient working of the institution that its income should be larger. He could not believe that the churches wished the council to be embarrassed as they were for the lack of three or four hundred pounds. Let this deficiency, therefore, at once be made up. So encouraged was he by what he had seen to-day, that he was prepared to do more for the college than he had done; and if each of its friends would do the same the existing want would very speedily be supplied. (Cheers.)

The Rev. RICHARD PERKINS, of Great Malvern, moved the re-appointment of the treasurer and council, and, as a former student of the college, expressed his great regard for the tutors and managers. He looked back with unmixed pleasure to the five years he had spent under their care and instruction.

The Rev. SAMUEL ELDRIDGE, of Brixton, seconded the resolution, and bore his testimony to the soundness of the doctrine of those students whom he had heard preach at his own chapel.

The Rev. S. PEARSALL moved the thanks of the meeting to the auditors, and the re-appointment of their successors; and called to mind that the ejected ministers had been learned as well as pious, and it was largely on this account that their memories were so much honoured. He advised that an endeavour should be made to interest the churches in our colleges to a larger extent by means of an address at the autumnal meeting of the Congregational Union, to be written by one of their ablest men, and by deputations to the churches, which he was convinced would lead to the enlisting of the sympathies and contributions of many who now did nothing for the colleges. Mr. Pearsall also testified to the talents and to the orthodoxy of those students whom he had heard preach.

The Rev. A. JOHNSON, the father of Mr. Johnson, one of the students who had received, not only a certificate, but the Bennet King scholarship, seconded the resolution, and warmly thanked the professors for the advantages enjoyed by his son. To show his appreciation of them he had sent a collection to its funds, and wished that all who had received good from the college would do the same.

The CHAIRMAN then delivered an admirable address to the students on work, rest, recreation, college life, and divine help in working. It was pervaded with solemn and inspiring thoughts, elaborated in some portions of the address into passages of singular beauty, which neither the students nor the audience could forbear from greeting with hearty cheers. In one part of this address Mr. Martin said:—If I thought that the only prospect before you was to become pretty playthings of fastidious congregations, and the puppets of men unfit to be deacons, or of a few wealthy persons in a congregation—clipped yew trees in religious grave-yards—then I would try to awaken your disgust, and induce you to relinquish your object; but if you be called of God to do his work, then you are not the sport even of these sad accidents of the church, while there is the canopy of the sky beneath which you may stand or a sod of earth on which you may plant your feet.

On the motion of Dr. Halley, seconded by Professor Godwin, the thanks of the meeting were cordially voted to Mr. Martin, and the proceedings terminated with prayer.

It was announced that the next session would open on Friday, September 26th, with a lecture by Professor Nenner.

THE SPECIAL EXHIBITION SERVICES.—On Sunday the special services designed for the foreigners at present on a visit to London were continued, with such increasing success that in many cases persons were unable to obtain admission owing to the largeness of the congregations. At the Royal German Chapel, St. James's-park, the service yesterday afternoon was conducted by the Rev. M. le Pasteur G. Petavel, of Neuchâtel, who preached an excellent sermon in French. In the evening a German service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Overbeck. At the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, there was a German service in the afternoon, conducted by the Rev. F. Strauss, of Berlin, and in the evening a French service, conducted by the Rev. M. le Pasteur Napoleon Roussel, of Cannes. Exeter Hall was opened for a special French service, and was well attended. It was conducted by the Rev. M. le Pasteur Armand Delille, of Paris. At Freemasons' hall there was an Italian service, conducted by Signor Bonaventura Mazzarella, of Geneva. In the parish church of St. Anne, Soho, there was an Italian service, with sermon, at five o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Leonini. At the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, George-street, Bryanstone-square, there was a special French service in the afternoon, conducted by the Rev. M. Delille, and at Trinity Chapel (Episcopal), Conduit-street, a French service, conducted by the Rev. M. le Pasteur F. Coulin, of Geneva. In the Swiss Chapel, Endell-street, there was a special service conducted by the Rev. Signor G. P. Meille, *pastore della Chiesa Valdese in Torino*, and another by the Rev. Pastor G. Beskow, of Stockholm. At Eaton Chapel (Episcopal), Bel-

grave, there was a French service according to Anglican rites, with a sermon by the Rev. F. Antoine Rey, M.A., curate of St. Helier's, Jersey. At St. James's Episcopal Chapel, York-street, St. James's-square, a German service was conducted by the Rev. D. J. Hirsch, pastor of the Dutch Church in Liverpool. In the French Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand, there was a special service conducted by the Rev. M. le Pasteur Bourrel, pasteur of Angers and late Chaplain of the French army in the Crimean war. In the evening the service at the same church was conducted by the Rev. G. C. Daugars. At the Regent's-park Chapel (Baptist) there was a special French service in the afternoon, conducted by the Rev. M. Marraud, pastor of the Free Protestant Church at Pau. At Ladbrooke-square Chapel, Notting-hill, a special French service was conducted by the Rev. G. C. Daugars, pastor of the French Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand. At Eccleston Chapel, Pimlico, there was a special Italian service by Signor Ferretti, of Florence, and there was also an Italian service at the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, conducted by Signor Gavazzi. The Duke of Wellington's Riding-school, at Knightsbridge, was opened for a succession of English services, which were conducted by the Rev. Aubrey Price, M.A., of New College, Oxford, chaplain of the Lock Hospital; the Rev. J. Fleming, Independent minister, of Kentish-town; the Rev. Dr. Fry, Mr. Kirkham, and Captain Fishbourne. At St. James's Hall there were three special services, all well attended, conducted by the Rev. S. B. Bergne, one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society; the Rev. J. Kirk, of Edinburgh; and the Rev. Dr. James Hamilton, minister of the Free Church of Scotland, Regent's-square. At the special service held in the nave of Westminster Abbey in the evening there was a very crowded congregation, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

BARBICAN CHAPEL.—The Rev. Joseph Boyle, of Leith, having accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation of the Congregational church in Barbican, will enter on his duties as pastor on the first Sabbath in July.

CALEDONIAN-ROAD.—The anniversary sermons in Caledonian-road Chapel were preached on Sunday week by the Rev. Dr. Massie to a numerous audience, who liberally responded to his appeal on behalf of the chapel debt. The bazaar advertised a few weeks ago was successful. The sum realised was appropriated to the reduction of the debt. The unfavourable state of the weather on the second day prevented the sale of many articles, which are reserved to a future occasion. In this the ladies of the congregation were encouraged by the countenance and presence of Mrs. Gibson, wife of the Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson, President of the Board of Trade, who contributed many valuable articles, and presided at the central stall. Although Lady Petro was prevented by indisposition from taking an active part in the bazaar, Sir Morton generously contributed by a donation of 5*l.* 5*s.* Samuel Morley, Esq., also added to his former contributions towards the erection a donation of 5*l.* to enable the ladies to make up a given sum, adding, "that he gladly contributed that sum, and expressed his good wishes for the prosperity of the church and congregation." The pastor and people are greatly encouraged by these and other instances of kindness, and would express their gratitude for the seasonable co-operation of their Christian friends.

OPENING OF THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HIGH-STREET, DEPTFORD.—The above place of worship, which is the third in succession that has been built, partly on the same site, was opened for public worship on Wednesday, June 11, when two sermons were preached, one in the morning, by the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington, the other in the evening, by the Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington. Both discourses were eminently adapted for usefulness, and produced solemn and deep impressions. Also on Sunday, June 15, the Rev. John Pulling, minister of the place, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan in the evening—attendance at both services exceedingly good, and the collections liberal. Dinner was provided on the day of opening at the expense of the church and congregation, in the reading-room of the Literary Institution; but the place not being large enough to accommodate all the friends, many were compelled to withdraw to the school-room opposite, where they were readily supplied with ample provision. The Rev. John Pulling presided in one room, and his friend, the Rev. W. Tyler, in the other. About forty ministers attended the opening services, most of whom took part either in the devotional exercises or other engagements of the day. Among the number present were the Revs. Drs. Burder, Hewlett, and Waddington, the Revs. Thomas James, J. Beazley, Joshua Russell, T. Dennett, B. Davis, William Tarbotton, J. de Kewer Williams, George Gogerly, W. Tyler, John Adey, W. Gill, G. Martin, R. H. Marten, D. J. Evans, H. Baker, W. Noble, S. Müller, G. A. Bellows, S. March, J. M. Greatley, J. R. Hoskin, J. Kay, J. Frame, D. Nimmo, R. W. Betts, B. H. Kluit, J. R. Holland, of St. Ives, and Mr. Thodey, formerly of Cambridge. Also the following friends:—Joseph Maitland, Esq., W. Newton, Esq., of Greenhithe; B. Franks, Esq., of Norwood; Josiah Stone, Esq., of Deptford; Messrs. W. Agutter, Sloman, and others. Letters were received from Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., William Angerstein, Esq., M.P., Samuel Morley, Esq., Stephen Olding, Esq., Dr. Halley, Dr. Campbell, and others, regretting their inability to attend, but sending congratulations and liberal gifts to the building fund of the new church. This spacious and elegant structure,

which is admirably adapted for speaking and hearing, has been constructed after an original design by Francis Ponget, Esq., architect, who has superintended the whole proceeding of erection with great care and vigilance; and it is but justice to that gentleman to acknowledge that it reflects the highest credit on his classical taste and professional ability. The church will accommodate 1,000 persons, and being situate in the midst of a dense population of the humbler classes, liberal provision has been made for the poor, who may attend and hear the Word of God with comfort, without money and without price,—a circumstance too much overlooked in many of our modern places of worship. The cause at High-street is rich in historic interest. It originated with one of the ministers who had been ejected from the Established Church in 1662, on account of his Nonconformity. And hence this new sanctuary, now dedicated to the worship of God, may be viewed as one of the interesting memorials of this Bicentenary period to the honour of those illustrious men who were alike faithful to conscience and valiant for the truth upon the earth. The entire cost of the new building, including the purchase of ground, &c., has been over 4,250*l.*, of which sum the church and congregation, with the assistance of some liberal friends, had raised, before the day of opening, 2,400*l.* Since that, and as the result of the opening services, upwards of 400*l.* have been contributed, leaving a deficiency of about 1,500*l.* This deficiency the pastor and people, with the still further encouragement of their generous friends, desire and purpose, if possible, to reduce, if not to remove, during this memorable year of Nonconformity celebration.

OPEN-AIR SERVICES AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—In addition to the service at 5.15 p.m., commenced a few months ago by Mr. E. J. Bremner, another has been useful, and is conducted by the city missionaries of the district at 4 p.m. On Sunday last the Rev. Newman Hall was present at these services, and addressed the people on the termination of the first service. We were glad to see a good attendance to each.

EDINBURGH.—The Rev. Edward Price, formerly of Sheerness, has just resigned the pastorate of the church assembling in Richmond-place Chapel, in this city. Mr. Price, we understand, desires a pastoral charge in England.

BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE.—The Rev. W. Pike has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church at the above place, after eight years of devoted labour. He leaves with the esteem of the church and congregation for his Christian spirit and consistent conduct.

SKIPTON.—Mr. Thomas Windsor, of Lancashire Independent College, has received from the Congregational Church and congregation at Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, an invitation to become their pastor, which he has accepted, and hopes to enter on his official duties in August.

UPPINGHAM.—The Rev. Robert Wilson, after three years' labour as the pastor of the Independent Church, has been compelled through declining health to resign the pastorate, and on the occasion of his leaving last week for his native air, the friends gave expression to their deep feelings of sympathy and esteem, by presenting him with a purse, lined with 23*l.* 5*s.*, in addition to their fervent prayers for his speedy restoration to health and usefulness.

CHELMSFORD.—**NEW LONDON-ROAD CHAPEL.**—The enlargement of this place of worship, at a cost of 1,200*l.*, is now in rapid progress; and on Monday, the 9th instant, several of the members and friends of the congregation assembled to witness the laying of the commemoration-stone, a ceremony which was performed by William Wells, Esq., who laid the foundation-stone of the chapel itself two-and-twenty years ago. The enlarged chapel will seat 1,400 persons.

YARDLEY WOOD-END, HERTS, NEW CHAPEL.—On Wednesday, June 4th, the foundation-stone of a new Independent chapel, in the course of erection, was laid by H. Puget, Esq., of Totteridge. At three o'clock an interesting company met on the site, when the usual ceremony was performed. The Rev. W. L. Brown, of Totteridge, gave out a hymn and offered prayer. The pastor, Rev. B. Calpin, made a brief statement of the circumstances which had led the congregation to the erection of a new chapel, when addresses were delivered by H. Puget, Esq., of Totteridge, Revs. Dr. Leask, of Ware, J. Kennedy, of Benares, India, and D. Davies, of Therfield. At five o'clock a large company took tea in a barn tastefully decorated, after which considerable numbers visited a bazaar of fancy and useful articles.

HARROLD, BEDFORDSHIRE.—A public recognition of the Rev. George Deane, late of Cheshunt College, as pastor of the Independent church and congregation in this place, was held on June 19th. An introductory discourse on the nature of a Christian Church was delivered by the Rev. William Alliott, of Bedford. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Jukes, of Bedford; the charge to the pastor was given by the Rev. Richard Alliott, LL.D., of Springhill College; and a sermon was preached to the people by the Rev. John Frost, of Cotton End. The Revs. J. F. Poulter, B.A., of Wellingborough, J. E. Droyer, of Wincanton, Somerset, J. J. Insull, of Bedford, J. Skinner, of Strithington, T. Mays, M.A., of Bury, and J. Hayden, of Strithington, also took part in the services.

THE REV. R. W. DALE, OF BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. R. W. Dale, minister of Carr's-lane Chapel, has, we understand, received an urgent invitation to accept a ministerial charge in the city of Melbourne, Australia. The invitation has been given

under circumstances peculiarly honourable to Mr. Dale; and there is some probability that he may be induced to accept it. The trustees and deacons of Carr's-lane Chapel have, however, convened a meeting of the congregation to consider the measures most desirable to adopt under the circumstances, in the hope that Mr. Dale may see his way to remaining in his present useful and responsible position. We trust this hope may be realised. The loss of Mr. Dale's services would be severely felt, not only by his own congregation, but by the town generally.—*Birmingham Daily Post.* [The meeting above referred to was held on Monday night, when definite proposals to Mr. Dale were agreed upon.]

CLARE, SUFFOLK.—**RECOGNITION SERVICES.**—The Rev. John Elrick, M.A., of Kingsbridge, having received a most cordial and perfectly unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling at Clare, to the pastorate of the church vacant by the death of the late highly-esteemed Rev. Thomas Giles, and having seen it his duty to accept it, was publicly recognised as pastor of the church on Tuesday, the 10th June, when a series of deeply interesting and instructive services were held. In the afternoon, the Rev. A. Gordon, LL.D., of Wallingford, Staffordshire, delivered a most able, appropriate introductory discourse, from John xii. 35, after which, in order to give the rev. gentleman a cordial welcome to Clare, a company of 180 friends took tea together in the Corn Exchange, which had been most tastefully decorated for the occasion with festoons of flowers, banners, mottoes, and devices. After one or two addresses had been delivered, and cordial greetings exchanged, an adjournment took place to the chapel, where the recognition services were held, and where a numerous audience had assembled. The devotional and introductory services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph Steer, of Sudbury. The Rev. Samuel Steer, of Castle Hedingham, asked the usual questions, to which most appropriate and satisfactory answers were returned. Mr. Steer then offered up the recognition prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Gordon then addressed the pastor from Col. iv. 17, in terms which will not be soon forgotten by those who heard it, and which the ministers and church have requested Dr. Gordon to publish. The Rev. Joseph Steer addressed the church, and the Rev. Henry Coleman, of Wickham Brook, spoke to those in the congregation not in membership with the church. The Rev. John Rutter, of Denston, brought these interesting services to a close, by addressing some kind and paternal counsels to all present, and by offering prayer. The Rev. M. Hollies, of Sudbury, and the Rev. M. Hasler, of Cavendish, also took part in the services. Several other Christian friends from a distance, and ministers of sister churches, were present, and the attendance was numerous on each occasion. Mr. Elrick enters upon his ministry at Clare with encouraging prospects of success.

EXMOUTH, DEVON.—The members and friends connected with Ebenezer Chapel (Independent) in this town have just completed a very spirited and successful effort to put into thorough repair and greatly improve their place of worship. In scarcely more than two months they have raised over 100*l.* for this purpose. The amount has been expended in substantial repairs and improvements with a view to increased comfort in sitting and hearing. The high pews, for instance, have been lowered, and the seats widened, and other alterations tending to modernise the building as far as practicable. The amount has been raised mostly among the church and congregation, but considerable help has been afforded by other Christian friends both in and out of the town. The efficiency of the voluntary principle as contrasted with the system of coercive taxation for the repair of the House of God, is clearly illustrated in this case. That Christians will promptly give to such an object if appeal be made to them in the spirit of Christianity, needs only be tested to be proved. The chapel, which has been necessarily closed for some few weeks, service meanwhile being held in the school-room at the rear, was reopened on Thursday morning last (June 19), by the Rev. F. F. Thomas, of Torquay. There was a good attendance, a profitable service, and a satisfactory collection. In the evening nearly two hundred persons partook of tea in the school-room, and the public meeting afterwards held in the chapel was numerously attended. The Rev. W. T. Bull, B.A., minister of the chapel, presided. The Rev. W. M. Tetley, of Budleigh, offered prayer. The object of the meeting, as stated by the pastor, was to congratulate each other on the success achieved, to recognise their obligations to the many friends who had aided them, and to tender thanks to a prayer-answering God and to them as his instruments. The Revs. R. Hutchings, of Ottery, D. Hewitt, of Exeter, S. M. Bell, of Topsham, Collings, of Salterton (Baptist), and J. F. Guenett, of Point-in-View, followed with brief pointed addresses, and the Rev. R. Clapson, of Exmouth, closed with prayer. The meeting was a very happy one, and it is hoped was attended with useful results of a spiritual character. A bazaar, held on the two preceding days, and presided over by the female friends of the congregation, was very successful, realising more than double the amount the most sanguine had anticipated.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, UPPERTHORPE, SHEFFIELD.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building intended for the use of the Congregational Church now worshipping in Lee Croft, took place on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Alderman F. Hoole officiated on the occasion in place of Mr. Gatley, lately deceased, who left 100*l.* to the new building. The chapel is intended for the use of the church connected with the old chapel in Lee

Croft, who propose to sell their property in that street, and with the proceeds, assisted by other contributions, erect a new and commodious chapel in the rapidly-increasing suburb of Upperthorpe. The new chapel will be in the Italian style, intended to accommodate 700 persons. The contracts for the building have been let for 1,800*l.*, and it is supposed that about 2,000*l.* will be the total cost. After the laying of the foundation-stone the assembly was addressed by the Rev. R. M. Macbrair, the pastor of the Church, who explained the circumstances under which they were about to remove to a wider sphere, and acknowledged with thanks the help received from Church-people and Methodists. They were not there to oppose, but to spread, the old and common salvation, and to maintain the principles of religious liberty. The Rev. D. Loxton stated that this movement had the concurrence and good-will of all the sister churches in the town. All felt how desirable it was that a church which had so long been toiling in so unfavourable a spot should break fresh ground and be in a more hopeful neighbourhood. The Rev. J. B. Paton spoke briefly and forcibly as to the necessity of the erection, and the duty of Independents to propagate their principles everywhere, and especially in Sheffield, which stood so low in the scale of church and chapel attendance. He hoped the new church here would fully act out the principles and fulfil the mission of Independents. The National Anthem, as adapted by the Rev. Newman Hall, having been sung, the assemblage dispersed. After the ceremony of laying the stone, the friends of the cause took tea together in Lee Croft school-room, Alderman Hoole in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. Messrs. Spencer, Dronfield, Rev. J. Calvert, Mr. Wood, of Stubbing, and the Rev. David Loxton. The latter, speaking of the acknowledged decline of Independence, said this decline was visible in Sheffield, even to persons now living. Having studied the early history of Nonconformity, he found that in the time of the Rev. Mr. Fisher a large majority of the population were Nonconformists, and that their influence reached to all parts, even to the lowest of the community. Speaking of the cause of this decadence, he said the strength of a spiritual society was the spirit which pervaded it. The Christian spirit was the only nucleus around which souls could be gathered and retained. The Christian spirit was the opposite of self-assertion. He thought that people of wealth were driven out of Independence by the excess to which the equality of man was pushed. He thought that while wealth was not to be worshipped or toadied, some respect should be shown to those whom God had honoured as the stewards of his bounties. Mr. Loxton dwelt much and eloquently on gentleness as an element of power and the essence of a gentleman, which gentleness ought to characterise every Christian. Other addresses were subsequently delivered.

THE FREE GOSPEL CHURCHES.—The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the United Free Gospel Churches, held at Nelson, near Burnley, in Lancashire, commenced on Saturday evening, June 7th, with an interesting band meeting, in Salem Chapel, Nelson. On Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, a sermon was preached by Mr. J. Greenhalgh, of Manchester. At nine o'clock an open-air service was held, when Mr. J. Shaw, of Liverpool, Mr. Wm. Hardman, of Worsley, and Mr. J. Knowles, of Lymm, preached. At half-past ten, worship was conducted in the chapel, when Mr. Wm. Birchall, of Lowton-common, and Mr. Wm. Sanderson, of Liverpool, preached. In the afternoon, Divine service should have been conducted again in the open air, but the weather being unfavourable, it was held in the chapel, when Messrs. Allwood, of Manchester, J. Hudlass, of Bolton, J. Birchall, of Lowton-common, B. Renshaw, of Oldham, and E. Twiss, of Warrington, preached to an overwhelming congregation. At five o'clock, there was service in the open air, when Mr. Wm. Crumblehulme, of Westhoughton, and Mr. J. Davenport, of Liverpool, preached; and in the evening, Divine service in the chapel, when Mr. T. Haslam, of Bolton, and Mr. A. Denovan, of Glasgow, preached. The day's services closed with a prayer-meeting. On Monday morning, at seven o'clock, Mr. S. Musgrave, of Barnsley, preached in the chapel. Subsequently, the Lord's Supper was administered to the delegates by the President of the Union, Mr. A. Denovan, of Glasgow; after which the business commenced, Mr. A. Denovan being unanimously re-elected to the office of president, Mr. Wm. Sanderson secretary, Mr. E. Twiss assistant secretary, and Mr. James Firth, of Oldham, treasurer. Reports were read from the churches in the Union, the majority of which were highly satisfactory and encouraging, showing increase and advancement. And in the evening a public tea party was held, the meeting afterwards being presided over by Mr. John Stour, of Nelson, and addresses delivered as follows:—"A Retrospect of the Year," by Mr. Wm. Crumblehulme; "Christian Unity," by Mr. J. Hudlass; "The Duty of the Church to its Poor," by Mr. J. Birchall; "Sunday Schools," by Mr. J. Shaw; "House-to-House Visitation," by Mr. B. Renshaw; and "The Duty of the Church to its Ministers," by Mr. J. Greenhalgh. The meeting continued to a late hour, and was highly interesting. On Tuesday morning, at seven o'clock, Mr. C. Townsend, of Lancaster, preached in the chapel. At nine o'clock, business was resumed, and continued until half-past six; after which, a missionary meeting was held, presided over by Mr. John Landless, of Nelson, when Messrs. J. Nield, E. Twiss, John Knowles, J. Greenhalgh, Wm. Sanderson, and A. Denovan delivered addresses bearing upon Christian missions. During the sittings of the delegates

a bicentenary memorial was resolved upon, and a committee appointed to devise means for the accomplishment of the same. An establishment for the education and maintenance of orphan children was the favourite scheme amongst the committee, and upwards of £2000. was subscribed at the first meeting, which was very limited in its numbers. The missionary funds were reported as being in a more satisfactory condition than they have ever before presented; consequently it was resolved that increased efforts should be made in order that the principles of a free Gospel should be more widely disseminated.

Correspondence.

THE AUTUMNAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—It will prove a great convenience to many of the pastors and members of the Congregational churches of England and Wales, if you will allow me to state, through your columns, that the next autumnal meeting of the Union will be held in London, on Tuesday, Oct. 7th, and two following days.

When the arrangements are complete, they shall be duly advertised in your paper.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

G. SMITH,

Corresponding Secretary.

Congregational Library, June 23, 1862.

PASTORS' RETIRING FUND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—I was glad to see in the *Nonconformist* of June 11th, a letter on the above subject, from the able pen of the Rev. W. Guest, Taunton. Surely it is not too much to ask that the churches throughout the land will make their pastors life-members of this admirable fund. I like the suggestion that the proceeds of the Sacramental offering next after the Bartholomew of 1862 be set apart for this purpose. Ministerial fidelity in 1862 would thus receive a practical and fitting celebration in 1862. Nearly thirty brethren, worn out in honourable service of the churches, are already enjoying the aid of this fund. Not needing aid myself from this institution, I can, with disinterestedness, plead for others. Somersetshire is moving nobly in this matter. Three churches, during the last few weeks, have determined to make their pastors life-members, and one kind friend has promised to add the tenth guinea to ten churches who should furnish the nine guineas on behalf of their pastors. What churches will refuse to "go and do likewise"?

Hoping that the subject will not be allowed to drop, and requesting the favour of a corner for this communication in your next issue,

I remain, Sir, very truly yours,

Derby, June 23, 1862.

H. TARRANT.

HEARING AND DOING, AND DOING FEEBLY AND DOING THOROUGHLY, CONTRASTED.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—The following tells its own story concerning a church in Devonshire, which I addressed by invitation in March. It shows how two earnest church officers have influenced their church for good by impressions made on their minds at a distant service; while the church, most of whose members heard my lecture, remains unbaptized, though, in truth, one man's dislike of change. How sad it is to live so as to be wished out of the way! Yet who can avoid wishing the removal of such hindrance to the work?

"I have been delaying to write, hoping I should be able to communicate some movement of our friends here, but I am very sorry to say, though it is affirmed nobody objects to the introduction of the weekly offering, not the least move has been made towards giving it a trial. As every week returns, our leading friends come with the same reply, 'We must have a meeting, we are going to get a meeting about it,' and so on.

"I am gratified to be able to inform you that your visit will not be all in vain. Two deacons of the Baptist Church at ——, were present and heard your lecture, and have introduced the weekly offering, and, so far as I can ascertain, it is progressing very well. A lady whom you saw at my house, the wife of a farmer, whose mind was just opening to see better things, has been laid on the bed of suffering. In one of my visits she introduced the subject of your lecture, and said she had been thinking what she should do for the cause of God; at first she made up her mind to give the first brood of chickens, then she thought that was not enough, so she added also the first brood of ducks, and concluded that was quite as much as she could do; but after further considering the matter concluded it was not enough, so she added the first brood of goslings. I do trust these will prove as fruits rising up from the seed you have sown to add a little to the means of carrying on God's cause in the world. May God bless your efforts a thousand fold!"

Let me give you a contrast of churches in action in one town. A gentleman of Notts meeting me in Cheapside lately, said, "Since you visited our town our church has greatly increased its funds, for we went intelligently and earnestly into the matter. Another church did so in a loose way, with far inferior results. A few months ago I was asked why this difference of result? I pointed to the difference of procedure. By request I indicated this difference at a meeting of the congregation. They have so improved since then, that I lately advised them not to boast so much, lest their friends should fancy they may relax effort." This gentleman traced the success of his own church to the adoption of a "storing process," saying, "But for this, I don't know what we should have done, under the long depression of our manufactures." He also told me of a curious but interesting fact. Having leisure and public confidence, he often has occasion to solicit aid for different objects. Frequently persons with their old wont begin to complain, "I am always giving," or to declare, "I really cannot;" till they remember and exclaim, "Oh, I forgot that I have a store," and cheerfully give him a portion of the same.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN ROSS.

Hackney, June 21, 1862.

CONFERENCE WESLEYANS AND THE BICENTENARY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—An article on the Bicentenary celebration has just been published in the *Wesleyan Magazine*. Towards Dissenters, an undercurrent of sneering petulance pervades the entire paper, while it is plainly marked by an obsequious leaning towards the Established Church. Who is the writer? A gentleman of some note inside the pale of Wesleyanism, one who takes a prominent part in the discussions of Conference, and who will before long occupy the chair of that assembly. He is no less a celebrity than the Rev. Samuel Romilly Hall, of Birmingham. I shall not attempt an analysis of the article, but will merely refer to one or two sentences to show the spirit of the writer and the *cant* (I emphasise the word) of his production.

Mr. Hall thinks that instead of assuming a decided and outspoken position, Nonconformists should adopt the "more Christian course of" recognizing the improved and friendly bearing of the clergy toward them. The *deferentialism* of Mr. Hall is perfect. Hear him a little further—and this is the richest passage of all—"and to express a grateful sense of the Divine goodness." Bravo Mr. Hall! Nonconformists are not merely to receive the friendly bearing of the Episcopal clerics thankfully as an act of condescension on their part, but are to consider it a manifest token of the "Divine goodness." Really, Mr. Editor, such language is calculated only to excite mingled feelings of pity and indignation. If Mr. Hall is content, and considers it a privilege of no common order, to crouch round the ecclesiastical table of the Establishment, and pick up, with thankful relish, the crumbs of courtesy which fall therefrom, he may do so; but he must, at the same time, permit Independents to take a more honourable and worthy position, and to maintain at all costs their ministerial status, and estimate at its proper value the apologetically and reluctantly yielded civility of Episcopalian Parsons.

This clerical scribe says again that Nonconformists "should not reject the friendly overtures of the ministers of a National Church." This phrase admits the superiority of the State Church, and of necessity, therefore, the superiority of the clergy,—hence the word "overture." He assigns the following reason why Nonconformist clergymen should not reject the friendly overtures of Conformist clerics. "Toleration now means legal protection." Legal protection (and the Established Church never granted even this), may satisfy Mr. Hall, but *nothing less than a legal recognition of the ministerial equality of Dissenting ministers*, and the equal rights of the Dissenting laity with those in the Establishment, will satisfy Dissenters.

There is relief and hope in the reflection that Mr. Hall is not the representative of Wesleyan opinion. The ministry of that section of the church is fast being leavened with a more liberal spirit and more enlightened and independent sentiments; and hence the unworthy catering to the assumption and arrogance of Episcopalian clerics which Mr. Hall recommends, and would wish to perpetuate, is now confined to a yearly increasing minority, which is chiefly composed of old men; and the friends of civil and religious progress may expect that the influence of Methodism will soon be thrown into the scale of truth and freedom, and that the injurious neutrality which it has so long maintained will give place to a firm and energetic course of action in the right direction.

Yours truly,

VERITAS.

June 12, 1862.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—We are much cheered by the prompt and generous response of many Christian friends to our appeal. I enclose the sums hitherto received for acknowledgment. I wish it to be understood that I have organised a committee in my own congregation, for careful visitation and inquiry into every case of real privation. I have also put myself in communication with the other two Congregational churches in the town, and have forwarded to each a share of the moneys received corresponding to the number of their church-members respectively. This affords a large field of well-ascertained relief and distribution. What has been kindly transmitted at present enables us but to make a beginning of our momentous work. Already the clothes of the church-member alluded to in my last are out of pawn, the sum advanced being only received by him as a loan; but I much fear the wife is dying, as the result of previous suffering. The clothes of two others have also been released for Sunday wear. One of these men has been so anxious to worship God that, his own clothes being in pawn, he and a friend alternately used a Sunday suit between them.

Two families of church-members very reluctantly admitted to the visitor that they had parted with all their available furniture, with all their under-clothing, and had no means left now to procure necessary food; yet the houses and personal appearance of these persons will often be so neat and clean as to be quite deceptive, and nothing but the perseverance of confidential friends can extort from them the secret of their troubles. We have had pleasure in promising to them 2s. 6d. per week while the funds last. We are very anxious about the temptation to which the young girls in the elder classes are subjected by unaccustomed poverty, and shall be glad to afford them such timely relief as may preserve them from the snare. These are but a few samples of a multitude of cases of which more are brought to our notice in proportion as inquiry is extended.

Once more let me urge upon our Christian friends to remember at this time the words of our Lord Jesus, how he said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The following sums have been received and thankfully acknowledged:

Thomas Spalding, Esq., London	£21 0 0
John Jowitt, Esq., Leeds	5 0 0
Mrs. Aldridge, Christchurch	5 0 0
James Basnett, Esq., Camberwell	5 0 0
Henry Wright, Esq., London	5 0 0
Sacramental Collection per Rev. A.	
Bourne, Liverpool	2 10 0
James Spencer, Esq., Hexham	1 0 0
Mrs. Marlborough, Brixton	1 0 0
A Lady, Birmingham	0 5 0

Dr. Spence has kindly promised a collection at the

Poultry, and I hope other ministers may be disposed to follow his good example.

Yours, &c.,

ANDREW REED.

Preston, June 18, 1862.

"BABY BAPTISM" AND MR. T. DUNN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—It is with extreme reluctance that I make any further reference to the tract, "Baby Baptism." But necessity seems to be laid upon me. Let me premise that I have not "likened" Mr. Dunn to a worm. It is not my fashion to offer insults of this sort. What I said was, that to apply to a court of law for an interdict to suppress the publication of the tract "Baby Baptism," would only be the old story of putting an engine in motion to crush worm or a fly. It was the "procedure" indicated by an appeal to the Court of Chancery, in so small an affair, that I expressly "likened" to the procedure indicated in the "old story."

Mr. Dunn writes as if my charges against his pamphlet were founded on his omission of a few sentences from the letter of mine which he has published in it. But a little more calmness of mind would have promoted clearness of vision. The gist of the whole matter is this. A tract is published and advertised, entitled—"Baby Baptism: a Correspondence questioning its Legality, between T. Dunn and Rev. J. Kennedy"—the lines made prominent by type in the title-page being, "Baby Baptism" and "Rev. J. Kennedy." Now, what can this title mean but that T. Dunn and J. Kennedy are joint authors of the tract, that J. Kennedy corresponds with T. Dunn on the subject of baptism,—and, moreover, that both discuss it in one direction or towards on issue, for the correspondence is one "questioning the legality" of baby baptism. Now this whole representation of the contents of the tract is untrue, and practically, I do not say intentionally, an imposition on the public. And the object of my writing to you was just to say this. Now, if any three impartial men will say that my words are incorrect or too strong I will recall them, while the substance of my charge is too obviously correct to be doubted or denied.

I have already stated that the only thing in the tract from my pen is part of a private note in which I declined to have any correspondence or discussion with Mr. Dunn on the subject of baptism. Mr. Dunn printed this part of my note as if it was an entire and unabridged letter, and therefore I called it "garbled." The omitted portion had nothing to do with baptism, but it had to do with the circumstances in which I declined the discussion of it. Mr. Dunn was not called on to publish it, it is true, but neither was he called on to publish any part of it without my permission; and this, was neither asked nor given. Far less had he any right to publish a part as the whole. The very letter upon baptism which constitutes the bulk of the tract (but which I have not done myself the pleasure of reading), was not sent to me by Mr. Dunn—so little did it form any part of a "correspondence" with me. My first knowledge of its existence was derived from the courtesy of the editor of a local newspaper, to whom it was sent for publication, and who wrote to inquire whether I was a consenting party.

Mr. Dunn, in one letter which he has published on this subject, makes a great outcry against me for "lacerating his parental sensibilities" in now compelling him to make certain statements. I reply—I have not compelled him. I carefully refrain from all reference to private circumstances, and his laying them before the public is his own gratuitous act. In connection with them, however, he brings against me the grave charge that I "admitted his daughter to membership although he implored me to defer that procedure." I distinctly declare that I never understood Mr. Dunn so to implore me, and that I now learn for the first time, after two years, that he was or is dissatisfied with my procedure in having admitted her. This dear young disciple wished to join the Church, her mother and relatives wished it—her piety being undoubted. But Mr. Dunn thought that because afflicted, "she was not capable of discharging the duties and responsibilities of Church membership."

I believed and said that were our Lord on earth this young person was one of the first whom he would invite under the shelter of his wing to enjoy the consolation of his love. Mr. Dunn still retained his own view, but said he had great respect for my judgment and that of another whom he named, and seemed disposed to leave the matter in our hands. The issue of the conference was, as I understood, that Mr. Dunn was to consider the subject further and let me know his decision. Soon after I received the note which he has published in his tract, but, instead of telling me his decision on the subject of his conference with me, it contained nothing but a challenge to produce my authority for "Baby Baptism." My reply, as now, published by himself, shows that the matter of his daughter's admission to the church was undetermined when he left me, that I was expecting a further communication on the subject, and that he could not have implored me to defer her admission. It was under the full impression that Mr. Dunn left the decision entirely in other hands, an impression received from a quarter that could not but be well informed, that I numbered with the lambs of my flock a dear child whom I had and have perfect confidence in regarding as an heir of the kingdom of God.

Mr. Dunn tells you that I said to him, "I believe that baby baptism is Biblical baptism," and makes this statement of mine the ground and occasion of all the steps which he took thereafter to bring me to book. But he does not tell you that my words were merely in response to a gratuitously insulting statement made by him to the effect that "it was one of the most reprehensible things he knew for a minister to sprinkle babies in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost." I confess that I felt indignant at his words, and it was while remonstrating with him as to the charge of moral criminality which they implied, and to show him that I saw nothing to be ashamed of in the term *baby*, which he had used so contemptuously, that I said, "I believe that baby baptism is Biblical baptism."

As to Mr. Dunn's threats of legal proceedings, they do not in the least disturb me. I treat them as I have treated similar threats from another quarter. I am the injured party. Both the publisher and the author owe me reparation. So long as the tract bore no name but Mr. Dunn's (having instead of mine the words, "A Minister at Stepney"), I took no notice of it, or of his

assiduous endeavours to distribute it among my own people. But when he put my name upon it, and that in a form, type and all, which implied joint authorship, I felt that I should be a party to the misleading of the public if I did not disavow all connexion with it. I addressed myself in the first instance privately to the publisher, and it was only when my remonstrances were not only disregarded, but publicly defied by repeated advertisements in your and other columns, that I informed the public of the true character of the pamphlet—a pamphlet which I know was taken into a bookseller's shop in my own neighbourhood under the impression that it contained a letter or letters of mine on baptism, and was sold over the counter under the same impression. And I now feel that I have only done my duty by telling the truth.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Stepney, June 23, 1862. JOHN KENNEDY.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—The oft-repeated tale of the world's woes and wants has to be told again, and yet again. So long as a corner of the earth needs the moralising influence of Christian doctrine the friends of the Redeemer must echo the words of the Lord Jesus, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

It is feared that the day is far distant before the darkness of heathenism will be wholly dispelled from the vast territory now under its baneful dominion. Those afflicted by it are heaving deep sighs expressive of their wounds, bruises, and putrifying sores. The fear experienced is occasioned not so much from the degraded condition of the heathen as from the insufficient means with which to carry the only true remedy where it is required. Antiquated systems have been shaken to their foundations. Their victims have been aroused from the effects of the opiates which they have inhaled from time immemorial. They are yawning, gaping, stretching themselves, and enquiring of the time-keepers of civilisation, Watchmen, what of the night? Watchmen, what of the night? What of the hour of the rising morn of the world's moral glory? The reply is, "If ye will enquire, enquire ye: return, come." "The Sun of Righteousness has risen with healing in his wings;" "He has gone forth from his chambers, rejoicing as a strong man to run a race." His beams are too strong, the heart of the intellectual atmosphere is too intensified to allow a return of the universal mind of man to its recent torpor. The winter is over and gone; activity, energy, development, maturity must ensue.

The question which forces itself upon the consideration of men is, who will rightly guide and soundly indoctrinate the poor diseased and emaciated thought of the progeny of sensuality, licentiousness, idolatry, ignorance, scepticism, superstition, and latitudinarianism, who now number, perhaps, 800,000,000 of the population of the globe? A small matter if a mistake be made of a few tens of millions!

It is an awful and disturbing impression upon some that the present generation will not see the mid-day of millennial glory. You, Sir, and I, and, alas! millions more will be gathered to the mighty host of the dead before the event shall transpire of which prophets have written, upon which preachers have expatiated, and for which believers in the Apocalypse have laboured—viz., earth's jubilee, when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ. The sentimentality of Hezekiah in the day of his affliction is something like our own,—"I shall not see the Lord, even the Lord in the land of the living." Do you ask, Sir, why such forebodings? Why? Because there does not appear any rational evidence for believing that the sacramental hosts of God's elect abroad or at home are in earnest about the accomplishment of the pioneer work to be executed. Happy and numerous exceptions there are, doubtless, men known to God, the Lord's remembrancers, like Moses when unable to bear the weight of sorrow on account of a rebellious people, who are crying, "Kill me, I pray thee, out of hand, if I have found favour in thy sight, and let me not see my wretchedness;" like Paul when he could wish that himself were accursed from Christ for his brethren, his "kinsmen according to the flesh;" and, like the Lord Jesus Christ when he prayed, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

In America even Christian men are too much occupied in killing Confederates and Federals to spend much time in seeking to save the bodies and souls of devotees upon the banks of the Ganges. The disunited States are spending more treasures in a year for warlike stores and weapons of war, than all their churches are likely to contribute for the spread of the Gospel in the nineteenth century. Englishmen are exhausting more nervous and physical energy in the year 1862 for naval, military, and volunteer services, and for the forming of battalions and brigades, than the Anglicans have devoted for the due execution of their Lord's command since with golden knife the mi-tlettoe was cut down from the sturdy oak by the high-priests of Druidism. More money in hard cash is being extracted from the pockets of an industrious and loyal people this year for the due complement of saltpetre, sulphur, charcoal, pig iron, &c., if need be for the destruction of God's enemies and our own, than will be contributed for all that our religious convictions compel us to contribute for the cause of Christ during the present decade, whether for religion or charity, or for the benefit of British or foreign evangelisation.

More duly qualified men are wanted—men in whose judgment religion and science have assigned to them their proper places. Scientific men, learned men whose cultivated ability is of the highest order, who in these days may be denominated Pauline—men who, upon their bended knees before God, have reviewed their natural and acquired talents, and have read the third chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians, and have heard the voice of the Lord saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?"—who have replied, "Here am I; send me"—men of the Lockhart stamp are wanted. They are imperatively demanded for Pekin and elsewhere. Who shall be ready to apply the healing art to the poor Chinese when the labours of that noble man and benevolent European missionary physician to the Princess of the Celestial Empire shall exist only in the immortalised records of the past? Such men are wanted in old Tyre and its decrepit sister Sidon, at Tripoli and beneath the shade of the few remaining cedars of Lebanon.

In the *Times* of Tuesday, June 3, there is an account

of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the village of Elden. "In the evening, it having been discovered that a doctor formed part of the suite, the villagers came in troops to consult him; but, not having medicines at hand, the Prince desired him to send back proper remedies from the Osborne, duly labelled with Arabic directions." A worthy use of princely influence, and likely to impress the inhabitants with grateful recollections of the visit, and which will not be forgotten when, at some distant date, the report of his elevation to the throne of these realms may reach their ears.

The command of the King of Kings is, "Go and teach all nations of the value of the one remedy of universal good, which by the power of the Holy Ghost is now as effectual as ever for the recovery and salvation of men." Safely moored in Earl-street, Blackfriars, is the emporium where, in large or small quantities, properly directed in almost every language spoken by men, is

The balm for every wound,
The cordial for our fear.

In the metropolis is held, among medical practitioners, a periodical meeting for prayer. In the colleges our students are giving the work of Christian missions a due share of attention. In the hospitals, as in the mission-houses, the voice of our exalted Saviour is heard, and the barren wastes of earth are being considered. Thus, signs are discovered from the summit of our Carmel of forthcoming showers of blessings. Oh, for grace to improve the openings which are providentially made, although only Arabs be relieved of their feverish thirst! Oh, for the spirit of Christ to adapt our resources savingly! Medical missionaries and ministers are wanted without delay for the East and for the West, for the North and for the South, in answer to the cry, "Come over and help us." Otherwise the neglected populations, when they ask for bread, will receive cotton and woollen fabrics; or if they ask for a fish, will receive machinery; or if they ask for an egg, bomb-shells, Armstrong guns, Whitworth rifles, or Coles' cupolas will be offered to them.

Unwelcome figures are the best instruments with which to awaken attention. How many of our own population of 30,000,000 are going forth to subjugate the world to Christ? So far as the London Missionary Society is concerned, during the last year more missionaries (27) have been sent to distant climes than in any former year, but not one per million from the population of the United Kingdom. The students now in course of preparation for medical and other missionaries, from the above society, are not quite 1½ per million, and very few of these from the 3,000,000 of London.

No bells with the inscription thereon, "Holiness unto the Lord," may be put upon the horses of our religious pageantry so long as our sons are to be comparable to fine gold only for the counting-house, the mart, the exchange, or the so-called learned professions.

Happily, noble lords, members of the Legislature, and wealthy squires, are to be found among the list of itinerant preachers. So far well; but the natives of Madagascar, the inhabitants of the islands of the Southern Seas, the swarthy sons of Africa, and the requirements of the present time, demand that the children of enterprise from among all classes of our great community may be joyfully given to missionary service.

The Lord God the Holy Ghost is waiting to apply the glorious truths of the Gospel; but for men to hear truth, it must be conveyed. May great be the number of missionary physicians and preachers!

I remain, yours faithfully,

W. TYLER.

2, Trafalgar-place East, Hackney-road,
June 18, 1862.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. J. BURNET.

The funeral of the above eminent servant of God took place on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at Norwood Cemetery. The deceased was followed to the grave by the Rev. J. Pillans, his co-pastor and successor (who was the chief mourner), by the deacons of his church, and by several other ministers and laymen. At eleven o'clock a service was held in the Camberwell-green Chapel, which was filled by a sorrowing congregation, attired for the most part in deep mourning.

The Rev. P. J. TURQUAND gave out the hymn commencing—

And must this body die—
This mortal frame decay?

which was sung by the congregation; after which the Rev. H. RICHARD offered up an impressive prayer. The Rev. J. ROGERS then read portions of 2 Cor. v., and 1 Cor. xv.; after which the hymn was sung—

In vain our fancy strives to paint
The moment after death.

Mr. E. MIAUL then ascended the pulpit, and delivered the funeral address, taking as the foundation of his remarks the passage from our Lord's message to the church at Smyrna, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." He said:—He whom the Head of the Church has lately promoted from a sphere and service on earth to a sphere and service in heaven—the friend, the pastor, the brother, the father in Christ—round whose deserted tabernacle we make lamentations—blessed be God, has fulfilled the condition and has entered upon the reward. Thank God, Oh every one of you who revered or loved John Burnet!—thank God for it this day. We will put by our mourning for a little while, that we may share, though from afar, a glimpse of his joy. We will forget our loss that we may be glad in his gain. Let our first thoughts and emotions have respect to him rather than to ourselves. Lo! the Master has crowned him—crowned him with life—has declared him a victor, and has given him dominion in the spiritual kingdom. Now let our faith look upon him thus triumphant, thus honoured, until a sense of his bliss compels us to utter the apostolic thanksgiving, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who according to his abundant

mercy hath begotten us again by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead unto a lively hope, to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away." Life—spiritual life—God's life in the soul—our friend whose dust we are about to commit to the dust knows all about it now, and, if we may so interpret our Lord's assurance, is master of it—has power over it as a man has power over what is absolutely and for ever his own. It is what, when amongst us, he aspired to as the only end worthy of his nature—what, when kindled in him by the grace of Christ, he nourished and watched over and exercised with daily prayer, in much solicitude, and with constant effort, earnestly expecting that the Christ formed in him the hope of glory might grow up to take possession of a rightful inheritance. No doubt, God's life within us ought to be the ruling life—is entitled to be—struggles to be—nay, is in some sense, and to a certain extent; but as little doubt is there that it has to fight with powerful usurpations—that its sway is incessantly disputed with more or less success—that it has not all the pre-eminence, the authority, the homage, which are fairly its due. So our revered and departed friend found it, we cannot question.

God's life in him, as in all others, could only enter the kingdom and obtain the regal pre-eminence to which it was the rightful heir, through much tribulation. In what shape resistance was offered to it—with what traitorous temptations it had to contend—what were its sorrows, its impediments, its times and shapes of danger and deliverance, we need not be curious to learn just now; suffice it, that the spiritual life within him, as within all others, was, so long as he was on this side death, an uncrowned power—a power which, albeit Divine, born of God, and returning to God, had not as yet full mastery over those other and inferior powers which should have been subject to it. And now that life is crowned. Christ himself hath declared it conqueror. With our eyes fixed upon the blessed consummation we see nothing to awaken in us other emotions than of thankfulness and joy. Nothing has ceased with our departed friend but the strife, the alarms, the dangers, the wounds, the weariness of battle. He has fought the good fight; he has finished his course; he has kept the faith; and the Lord the righteous Judge has given him the crown of life. It is a crown of righteousness. Oh to be king of one's own being—to govern it right royally for God and for his Christ—to be able to say to every power which dwells in it, "Go," and it goes—to every susceptibility, "Come," and it comes; to every property with which God has endowed it, "Do this," and it doeth it; to be assured that internal dissensions have ceased, and that perfect harmony has been re-established for ever. Surely to all who know by daily trial the sore anguish of self-conlict; to all in whom the divine life wrestles, too often without visible success, with what oppresses it, this is worth living for—worth dying for. It is not what he is to put off, but what he is to put on, which excites in the bosom of the believer a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better. Life that should swallow up mortality—the final victory of all that God has destined to live over all that God has destined to die in our own nature—the last vestige of the perishable within us gone, and nothing left to exalt itself against the reign of Christ's life in the soul—here is the reward which glitters in the eyes of the best and bravest sons of the cross. And that this glorious prize was that which our late friend kept in view as the one object of his daily aspirations and efforts, those who knew him most intimately are most assured. He shrank not from the conflict, but he knew how to value the triumph. He is now in possession of all that he most ardently and most continuously longer for. The immortal in him has finally got the victory over the mortal, and with ineffable satisfaction and grateful joy he has entered into the kingdom prepared for him from before the foundation of the world. Again I say, my Christian friends, let us offer devoutest thanks to God on his behalf to-day, and bless the Captain of our salvation, who through his own suffering brings his many sons to glory.—The remainder of this address was occupied with a sketch of the personal characteristics of the deceased.

The Rev. J. PILLANS then addressed the congregation. He said that the service upon which they had met was in part a service of sorrow. There were many present who had listened for the chief part of their lives to instructions in spiritual things from one whose body was now about to be committed to its last resting-place. Perhaps there were not a few who were first led to Christ through their late pastor, and the succeeding scenes of whose spiritual life had all been, in some way or other, bound up with his public ministrations and his private counsels. Many were perhaps there who had had a shorter connexion with his public ministrations than the classes to which reference had been made, but who yet had received no little profit from him, and gathered together on that day to mourn over their bereavement. There were those, too, who had stood towards the deceased in the relation of friends, and who felt that though he might not, as a friend, be very demonstrative, he was true as steel. He did not wonder if such persons felt that the world was somewhat poorer to them now that he was gone. They mourned for the loss of one who had witnessed a good profession. They had seen him speaking for Christ—speaking, too, in a wise and kindly way about many grave and important human affairs. They had seen a great public service rendered to the world, and now he who had rendered that service was taken away from the work below to the service above. And yet their sorrow

did not take its rise altogether from their own loss. They stood within the shadow of a great evil. Sin had thrown its shadow upon them, and the decay of the body and the infirmities of the flesh were part of the self-same thing—a shadow approaching and deepening into darkness. They were sad because they felt that sin was at work in the world. The work of their deceased friend lay in grappling with that great evil, and in guiding others to grapple with it. But their service was not only one of sorrow—it was one of joy. Looking back over a closed life—standing at the juncture of two lives, and looking forward over a life begun—a life that would never close, they had no reason to sorrow. Called by God at a very early age to obtain a glimpse of his glory in the person of Christ—introduced to the ministry, and honoured to take a successful part in many good works—they had no reason to look back on that life just closed, with sadness. And then, as to the life begun—what should he say of it? They knew not what it was for a soul to enter into glory, but they knew that that glory was an exceeding and eternal weight of glory. As to themselves, who had gathered together to mourn for their departed friend, let their service be a service of deep thankfulness and of consecration. A life worthy of imitation had just closed upon them—a life of simple, profound, and constant trust in God—life given to great and good works. Let them go and do likewise.

The hymn was then sung, commencing

Come let us join our friends above
That have obtained the prize.

The Rev. R. W. BETTS offered prayer, and the service in the chapel was brought to a close.

On the arrival of the procession at the Norwood Cemetery, it was found that a considerable number of persons had preceded it, and were waiting round the grave to pay their last tribute of respect to their beloved and respected friend and pastor. The coffin having been lowered into its place,

The Rev. C. STANFORD addressed the assembly as follows:—We might say, Here lies one who never feared the face of man—the standard-bearer who never fainted—the fearless evangelist who was determined to know nothing among men save Jesus Christ and him crucified—the wise, clear expounder of God's Holy Word, always putting the first truths in the first place, but having no intellectual inconsistencies or topical prejudices, and not shunning to declare the whole counsel of God. The advocate of all that he thought true and right—the public benefactor—the friend of every friend of Jesus Christ; friend of the poor and the slave; his eloquent lips are now silent, and the large, brave, generous heart is still for ever. And yet we must be thankful—thankful that his work was done, and thankful that his work still lives. The sower is dead, but the seed will live for ever. If he could speak again he would say, “Remember the words I spoke to you while I was yet with you.” Perhaps he would say to some of you, “Weep not for me; weep for yourselves; pray for yourselves; care for yourselves that you may care for others.” May God help us all to turn our sorrow to a sanctified account, that we may have reason to thank God for giving us John Burnet, and then for taking him away!

The Rev. J. PILLANS then offered prayer, and the proceedings terminated.

On Sunday morning, a funeral sermon was preached in Camberwell Green Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Edinburgh, from the words in 2 Cor. v. 8—“Willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.” At the close of a very consolatory exposition of the words, the preacher read an elaborate biographical sketch of the deceased. There was a large congregation, and among the ministers present we noticed Dr. Steane, Dr. Campbell, the Rev. H. Richard, and the Rev. Mr. Wardlaw.

In the evening the Rev. John Pillans preached from Matt. vi. 10—“Thy will be done.” He said: “These words are peculiarly suitable to us on this solemn occasion. It has pleased the Lord to take to himself his servant, for so many years the honoured pastor of this church. In his removal we have suffered loss, but we remember at whose hands we suffer, and humbly yield ourselves to the Master's will. It was in these words our departed friend yielded himself up to his Lord's disposal when he felt that his earthly life and work were drawing to a close. One morning in the early part of his last illness, he said to me, ‘I have been thinking all night of four words—they may serve you for a text some day: “Thy will be done.”’ And frequently during his illness did he give utterance to his self-surrender in the same humble, reverent way. It was not a new thing with him—it was the manner of his life: with perhaps more than usual emphasis, we may say of him that he died as he lived.”—Mr. Pillans then considered the true principle of human life—devotion to God, as indicated in the text, and the exemplification of that principle in the life and character of the deceased. The congregation was, as in the morning, exceedingly numerous.

THE MIDDLE LEVEL DELUGE.—The inundation in the Fens has now, it is believed, been permanently checked. The cofferdam of the Middle Level was closed on Thursday afternoon, and resisted the high tides of Friday without yielding. Not only have the spaces between the walls of the dam been filled up, but a very large bank of clunch has been formed against its seaward face, so as to protect it from the utmost influence of the tidal waters.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* states that the reinforcements about to be sent to Mexico are about 12,000 men. General Forey has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico.

The *Patrie* of Monday says:—“It is asserted that Admiral Jurien de la Gravière will return to Mexico, charged with an important mission. General Lorencez's troops are perfectly entrenched and provisioned. On the 14th May they still occupied the plateau of Amozoc.”

The debate on the Budget in the French Legislative Chamber still proceeds. The last day's discussion, which we find reported in the *Moniteur*, was enlivened by a spirited personal altercation between the President, Count De Morny, and M. Picard, one of the five advanced Liberals. Count De Morny complained of M. Picard's having on the previous day, in his absence, resented certain interruptions of the Count in a former debate; and proceeded to repeat and vindicate the censure which the interruptions conveyed. M. Picard refused to acknowledge the President's right to censure his sentiments, except on a mere question of order; and told the President that he ought to be all the more modest in his deportment, seeing that the Chamber had not elected him to occupy their chair—in other words, that he had been thrust upon them by the Government. This taunt received a fierce reply from the President, and a highly indecorous and unseemly altercation was kept up for some minutes. The majority of the Chamber, of course, backed up Count De Morny, and shouted down M. Picard. On Monday the 4th clause of the Budget, imposing a tax upon private carriages and horses, was not adopted, and was returned to the Committee on the Budget.

Several of the French bishops on returning to their dioceses have met with a reception by no means in accordance with their representations at the Holy City. Demonstrations have taken place at Nismes, Toulouse, and Rennes. At the latter place the clerical party had taken great pains to secure an ovation; but, to their surprise and horror, no sooner had the archbishop left the railway-station than an immense body of workmen and students raised shouts of “Vive Garibaldi!” “Vive l'Italie!” and some 400 or 500 of them surrounded his carriage, forming a most unexpected *cortege*, until he reached his palace.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th, the following address to the King, as a counter manifesto to that of the Catholic bishops at Rome, was adopted almost unanimously:

The bishops assembled at Rome have cast grave insults upon our country. They have denied our national right, and have invoked foreign violence. Let us reply by proclaiming our determination to maintain intact the national right of the metropolis of our country, suffering violence at the hands of masters whom she repudiates.

The words pronounced at the Vatican have declared all negotiations impossible. This language removes every ground for the hesitation which has long displayed the moderation of the Italian people.

When ecclesiastics, forgetting their ministry, put forth wishes for political reaction; when ruffians carry desolation from the Pontifical territory into the Southern provinces, Europe ought to be convinced that the authority of the Italian King and people only can settle the Roman question.

The King has received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies bearing the above address. His Majesty stated that he willingly accepted the address, and shared the sentiments of the Chamber. He also expressed a wish that the different political parties should become reconciled.

There seems to be little doubt that Russia and Prussia will shortly recognise the Kingdom of Italy.

Garibaldi has been at Turin, on his way to Caprera. While there, the party of action are reported to have invited him to declare whether he would side with them or with the Government. In consequence of this species of summons, Garibaldi, at a private meeting of the leaders of the Emancipation Society, is said to have given in his resignation as President.

The Bishop of Orvieto has been arrested for issuing a pastoral letter upon the occasion of the Fête Dieu, offensive to the nation and the law. After some deliberation the bishop was set at liberty by the tribunal, but legal proceedings are being continued.

According to the *Perseveranza* of Milan, General Turr has addressed a letter to Kossuth, expressing an entire approval of the project of a Danubian Confederation recently broached and agitated by Kossuth. The scheme has received much opposition, and even some denunciation, from old associates of the Hungarian leader. Klapka is believed to be one of those to whom it seems either hopeless or undesirable.

It is asserted that a company has been formed, consisting of English and Italian capitalists, for the cultivation of cotton on a large scale in the southern Italian provinces.

At the time of the Brescia arrests, the Italian Government temporarily prohibited the further organisation of the National Rifle Association. The prohibition has now, it is stated, been removed. Not only that, but three of the Ministry, Ratazzi himself among them, have had their names enrolled in the numbers of the society.

ROME.

The *Giornale di Roma* has published the allocution delivered by the Pope to the assembly of cardinals and bishops lately held at Rome. His Holiness, standing on the dogma of infallibility, asserts that the Roman Church is not susceptible of improvement, and that it is Divine in all its parts. He denounces all those who presume to interfere with spiritual things; pronounces an anathema upon modern heresies of all kinds; and on the supposed enemies of the Papacy he hurls a storm of angry verbiage, in which figure the terms “the wicked,” “liars,” “impious libertines,” “dreadful criminals,” “Satanic art,” &c. His Holiness concludes with an appeal to the Consistory, “the salt of the earth,” to enter on an aggressive warfare against the condemned opinions and for the maintenance of the Papacy. The “salt of the earth” responded in an address in which they assert that the temporal power of the Pope was a necessity, established by the manifest design of Divine Providence, and declaring their readiness to go with the Pope to prison and to death in its defence.

The above address passed through various vicissitudes before it assumed the perfect form in which it was handed to his Holiness. In the first instance it was entrusted to Cardinal Wiseman, but that eminent man allowed his prejudices to rule instead of his judgment, and produced an address so violent and bitter against the Italian Government that even the bishops dare not endorse it, and it was modified by more reasonable men. The indiscretion of his Eminence has contaminated his English peers, who are the most abject adorers of the Pope, and the most rabid foes of Italian freedom.

It is said, also, that the Archbishop of Orleans advised the bishops at Rome to pass a vote of thanks to the Emperor Napoleon, which was met by a counter proposition to pass one to the Emperor of Austria. Both dropped.

A communication from Rome of the 14th, in the *Presse*, says:—

The clerical party here are singing the hymn of victory. They make known their opinions in the journals and from the pulpits, and exclaim that the full time is accomplished and that the great day is near. The meeting of the bishops is openly proclaimed to be a Council. The address of the bishops to the Pope is a regular declaration of war of the Old World against new civilisation. The sensibility of the Pope is every moment apparent. If he receives an address from the churches of America or of Oceania, he weeps; if he hears of any fresh persecution, he weeps; and on the day when the bishops laid at his feet the produce of Peter's-pence he shed tears in abundance. Two days ago a bishop said to him, “Holy Father, the bark of St. Peter cannot be swallowed up by the waves;” to which the Pope replied, “God has guaranteed the bark, but he has not spoken of the crew.” This reply can give an idea of the Pope's feelings. He is afflicted and weeps, but he finds means occasionally to make a witty answer.

Letters from Rome speak of a deputation to Francis II., headed by Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Cullen, to present the dethroned monarch with a tribute of admiration, in the shape of a sword of honour. The gift of a sword from the hands of those who are supposed to be professionally the ministers of peace is rather an odd presentation.

AUSTRIA.

The Chamber of Nobles discussed the Budget of the Empire on the 20th inst., and Cardinal Rauscher took occasion to defend the independence of the Pope's temporal power. Count de Rechberg quoted the words of Mr. Disraeli affirming the necessity of that power, and declared that a revision of the Concordat was possible only with the Pope's assent.

It is stated that a great effort is to be made to secure a Government or Imperial party in Hungary, the Emperor offering to maintain the integrity of the kingdom, to allow Transylvania, Croatia, and Slavonia to join themselves to it, and to settle the relations of the kingdom with Germany by negotiation. In return, the Emperor demands that the “objectionable” laws of 1848 shall be done away, and that the entire empire shall be governed by one set of Ministers. The offer is not sufficient, the separate Ministry being considered by the Hungarians absolutely indispensable.

It is affirmed by the correspondent of the *Times* that the French Government has offered Austria Bosnia and Herzegovina as a compensation for the cession of Venetia to Italy. It is further reported that the offer is considered worthy of consideration in high quarters, and the possibility of cession is acknowledged.

The Hungarian troops have been withdrawn from the Venetian frontier, and are expected to be replaced by Croats and Bohemians. The railways are actively employed in the conveyance of troops and stores.

ELECTORAL HESSE.

The Elector of Hesse has at length approved of the new Cabinet. The Ministers seem to be suspected of absolutist leanings, but the Elector has officially announced that he sanctions the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1831 and the Electoral Law of 1849. All, however, is not right; at least the Berlin semi-official journal expresses impatience at the dallying of the Elector, and expresses a hope “that it will not be necessary to give to the undiminished military arrangements of Prussia that effect which was only postponed on account of a hope of the readiness of Cassel to carry out the desired reforms.” The Elector is about going on a journey outside his dominions, but he has lodged a protest with the Federal Diet against any violation of his territories by the Prussian troops.

SERVIA.

Hostilities in Belgrade have been suspended, and the damage caused by the bombardment is said to be inconsiderable. An armistice has followed, and two Commissioners of the Porte are on their way to the city. The Pacha of Belgrade has also been dismissed from his post for firing upon the town.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* is still full of threatening edicts and decrees on the subject of incendiarism. The governors of provinces are authorised to proclaim martial law wherever conflagrations break out which are believed to be the work of incendiaries. All such offences are to be immediately punished with death. A special commission has been formed in the capital to investigate into the causes of the fires, and all citizens are charged to communicate to the commission any knowledge, or even any suspicion, they may entertain with regard to incendiary attempts. All persons in whose possession materials of incendiarism shall be found, or who shall be suspected of having helped to originate the conflagrations, are to be tried within twenty-four hours of their arrest by military tribunals. The object of the fire-raisers is supposed to be to excite the peasantry to insurrection.

The *Northern Post* of St. Petersburg publishes a despatch which announces that some terrible fires have broken out in one of the chief towns of Western Russia. Twenty-four houses were burnt down, and the whole town at one period seemed in imminent danger of being destroyed.

The agitation in Russia is causing the Government to restrict the small amount of liberty now enjoyed. The Chess Club of St. Petersburg has been closed, because "it was used as a centre for disseminating false reports." The public reading-rooms will also be closed, because the proprietors distributed revolutionary publications; also all the military Sunday-schools, on account of their having "inculcated seditious principles."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated May 3rd, says the rebels have again been repulsed with great loss.

MEETING OF LEGITIMISTS AT LUCERNE.—A meeting of French Legitimists is now being held at Lucerne, and is much more numerously attended than that of 1860. On Sunday the Count de Chambord attended divine service. 800 of his partisans were present.

AN INDIAN M.D.—The Bengal *Hurkuru* says:—"It is with much pleasure we notice that Baboo Chunder Coomar Dey, at the late University examination, obtained the degree of M.D., the first ever conferred in this country. He is proficient in seven languages, and in 1856 translated a German work into English."

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 25.

AMERICA.

(Per Bohemian, by Telegraph to Quebec and from Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, June 14.

The *New York World* strongly opposes the further issue of a hundred and fifty million dollars demand notes. The *New York Journal of Commerce* says that if evil follows ultimately, as it is almost sure to do in every case of violation of sound financial principles, it is to be hoped its approach will be so gradual that will be prepared for it.

It is reported that 30,000 bales of cotton have been burned in the neighbourhood of Memphis. An application has been made to ship 6,000 bales from Memphis.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a letter to Congress, suggesting the establishment of a navy yard in the Valley of the Mississippi, for constructing iron-plated ships. He says:—"It is a duty as well as a necessity to make the United States a great naval power. Experience admonishes America not to let war come upon her unprepared, yet war may now be pending. The calamity that might follow neglect should warn America to be prepared. It is no longer doubtful that the future safety of America is dependent on her naval strength and efficiency. America can now commence the construction of a navy, adapted to present times, under as favourable circumstances as any nation. No nation can have the advantage over America if she now avails herself of the means and opportunity.

The Federals occupy James Island, near Charleston, under the protection of the gunboats.

The Confederates at Charleston are reported to have been reinforced with 30,000 men from Beauregard's army.

The Federal Commodore Dupont thought the attack on Charleston could not safely proceed until the Federals were reinforced.

The reinforcement of the Confederates in East Tennessee is confirmed.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 14.

Intelligence from Mexico states that the French have fallen back to Orizaba. Another fight took place near that town between the Reactionists and the Liberals, the French supporting the Reactionists. Both sides claim the victory. The French are awaiting at Orizaba instructions from home.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The *Pays* and the *Temps* assert that the recog-

nition of Italy by Russia will within one week hence be formally notified at Turin by a special envoy.

The Queen of Spain has been safely delivered of a princess. Her Majesty and the child are announced to be both in a favourable condition.

The *Diritto* publishes a letter from Signor Crispi denying that Garibaldi has resigned the presidency of the National Emancipation Association, and stating that domestic affairs have obliged Garibaldi to delegate him as his representative.

A Royal decree has been issued closing the University of Pavia.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of the New Zealand Bill, the object of which is to remedy a defect in a previous act which was intended to give powers to the Provincial Assembly to create new provinces in the colony, under which they had been held by the law officers of the Crown to have exceeded their powers. This was owing to the loose manner in which the act was drawn, and this bill would remedy the defect. After some discussion, the bill was read a second time.

In answer to Lord Berners, Earl GRANVILLE said that the Government did not intend to introduce any measure this session for the suppression of night-poaching. This answer brought up Lord DERBY, who expressed his regret that the matter was not to be dealt with. He enlarged on the increase of poaching, stating that he had had to prosecute this year three persons for murderous assaults on his keepers. Some discussion followed, which ended by Lord Berners laying on the table a bill upon the subject.

Two persons, named Preston and Isaacs, were ordered to attend on Thursday night at the bar of the House to answer a charge of having induced parties to sign petitions against the East Gloucestershire Railway, under the pretence that they were really signing petitions in favour of the bill.

In the House of Commons, at a morning sitting, the Police and Improvement (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

At the evening sitting, in answer to Mr. Hodson, Col.-Gen. W. PATTEN said it was his intention to move for a select committee for the purpose of revising the standing orders, with a view to the reduction of the expenses of the private business of the House.

CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. ESTCOURT moved that the law relating to Church-rates may be beneficially settled by combining in one measure provisions for each of the following objects:—First, to enable vestries specially summoned, and in which owners shall have a vote by proxy, to transfer from occupiers to owners so much of their liability as regards the repair of their parish church and churchyard; and to make such special rate, if voted by a majority, recoverable by the same process as a rate for repairs of highways. 2nd. To repeal the existing legal process for enforcing a compulsory church-rate. 3rd. To give facilities for collecting a voluntary rate. He stated his object to be to bring the vexed question of Church-rates to a settlement, and that in a manner the least calculated to disturb existing social customs. He did not think the object could be attained by a compulsory charge for the repairs of the church on the land, nor by a system of pew-rents generally; neither was he disposed to leave the matter to a purely voluntary system of contribution. He was of opinion that the present law should be altered, but that some provision should be made for the sustentation of the fabric of the church, and this he believed could only be done by substituting owners for occupiers as the persons chargeable for the purpose of a voluntary rate.

Mr. HODGKINSON brought forward an amendment, to leave out all the resolution after the first paragraph, and to insert these words:—"To authorise the levy of a rate or rent in respect of the appropriated portion of seats in churches, but so that no appropriation of seats in any church shall be made to a greater extent than now actually exists;" but understanding that Mr. Sotheron Estcourt did not intend to take a division on his resolution, he would abstain from formally moving it.

Mr. BUXTON was of opinion that Mr. Estcourt should have confined his motion to the two last paragraphs of his resolution. He advocated some system of pew-rates for the purpose to which Church-rates are now applied.

Mr. HEYGATE moved an amendment, that in order to effect a satisfactory settlement of the law relating to Church-rates, it is expedient in the first place to transfer their direct charge, with all powers of imposing the same, from the occupiers to the owners of property.

Sir G. GREY said that there was no practical question before the House, the object of the original motion being to elicit individual opinions on a proposal which was intended to go to the settlement of the matter. Having examined the different views of a settlement of the question which prevailed, he said that if the motion had been confined to its last two sections, it would have gone nearer to a settlement than anything except the total abolition of Church-rates; but as it stood, it was only calculated to add another instance to the difficulties which surrounded the question.

Mr. DISRAELI enlarged upon the importance and the comprehensive interests which the question of Church-rates involved, and held that no solution of

the question could be arrived at except through the instrumentality of a government. He did not despair of some settlement being ultimately reached, but no settlement could take place which was in consistent with ancient institutions and with the feelings and habits of the people of the country.

Mr. NEWDEGATE contended for the principle of securing the right to Church-rates on the land.

Lord R. CECIL observed on the supineness of the Government on this question; and, referring to the compromises which had been proposed, objected to that of Mr. Hodgkinson, which involved a system of pew-rents which would interfere with a reform he hoped to see in the Church, by which it would be really open to the poor. He, however, spoke in favour of the compromise of Mr. Heygate, which he said would remove from the parishes an object of contention, while it would preserve the principle of Church-rates.

Lord HENLEY said he did not think there was the least chance of their coming to a settlement on the basis of those resolutions, because, as it seemed to him, the right hon. gentleman proposed to take everything for his own party and to give nothing at all to those who were on the opposite side of the question. It must be granted that the owners were a more Conservative body than the occupiers, and were more favourable to the Church-rate than the occupiers, and if his plan came into operation the result would be that the occupiers would find themselves in a worse position than they were in before, by the principle of proxies being brought into play. He did not see any provision in the resolution in reference to parishes in towns where Church-rates had ceased to exist, and consequently if a bill were passed founded on this resolution a new strife would be commenced in all those parishes. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the question would be settled ere long, for as a party cry it was one of the worst that could have been invented.

Mr. DILLWYN said, when the noble lord the member for Stamford taunted the ministerial side of the House with not being able to settle the question of Church-rates, he should have remembered that his own side of the House was not in a more happy position, for during that evening the House had had placed before them two or three amendments, all emanating from members sitting on the Opposition benches. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Heygate withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Sotheron Estcourt withdrew his motion.

ATLANTIC MAIL COMPANY.

Lord DUNKELLIN called attention to the position in which the Atlantic Royal Mail Company is placed by the delay of the Government, and asked the intentions of the Government with regard to the restitution of postal communication between Galway and North America.

Lord PALMERSTON said that in May a deputation from the company stated that at no distant day they would be prepared to undertake the contract service, but that nothing had been heard from them until yesterday, when a letter was received from them stating their position, and he thought that next week he would be able to state the decision of the Government.

LAW OF OATHS.

Sir J. TRELAWNY rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to allow certain persons to make affirmations in all cases where an oath is or shall be required. Many cases, he said, were compromised, and personal injury done, because witnesses were not allowed to make affirmations instead of oaths. He would say no more, but ask for leave to introduce the bill. Mr. DILLWYN seconded the motion. Mr. M'MAHON stated his reasons for opposing the proposition, and moved that leave be not given to introduce the bill. Sir G. BOWYER did not oppose the bill on religious grounds, but because it removed one of the best means for inducing witnesses to speak the truth. Mr. LOCKE supported the introduction of the bill. Mr. ROEBUCK said he had heard no arguments of weight against the introduction of the bill.

Mr. SCULLY spoke in favour of the principle of the bill, and Sir J. TRELAWNY having replied,

The House divided—

For the motion	88
Against it	59

Majority for	29
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The motion was accordingly agreed to.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

Mr. DILLWYN, in committee of the whole House, moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law respecting endowed schools. Those schools were of two sorts. There were those of royal foundation, and those founded by private parties. The greater part of the schools of royal foundation were founded in the reign of Edward VI., and his object was to declare that those schools were national foundations, and as such were intended for the benefit and use of the nation at large, from which benefit no subject of the realm should be excluded on account of his religious belief. (Hear, hear.) With respect to schools founded by private parties, he desired the same rule which was applied in ascertaining the wishes and intentions of the founders of Church of England schools should be applied to Dissenters' schools. He now simply desired to have the bill printed and laid on the table of the House. After a few words from Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, leave was given.

The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned at quarter past two.

The prospects of the International Exhibition are brightening. Yesterday no less than 65,571 persons visited it. Among them was Prince Napoleon.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862.

SUMMARY.

THERE is no prospect of an early rising of Parliament—its sittings for some weeks to come being considered necessary rather for the success of the London season, now at its zenith, than for legislative purposes. Never was the metropolis the theatre of greater gaiety on so large a scale. Clubs, literary societies, and wealthy members of the aristocracy, vie with each other in giving monster fêtes in connexion with the Exhibition, and in honour of the distinguished and undistinguished foreigners who have for some time been crowding over from all parts of the continent. British hospitality was never more prodigal, and on no former occasion, perhaps, have so large a proportion of Englishmen given themselves up to out-door excitement and festivity. While the "Upper Ten" enjoy their fêtes and protracted operatic entertainments, the middle classes flock to the Handel Festival, and the artisans are now fairly taking possession of the International Exhibition. But for the absence of royalty, and the increasing distress in Lancashire, 1862 would be a festival year such as this country has never witnessed.

As the Legislature is sitting for convenience' sake, its debates are unusually languid and resultless. The Lords meet occasionally, as a matter of form rather than for real business. The Commons have discussed the importance of India as a field for cotton supply, and Lord Palmerston's Fortification scheme. In the one case, the Secretary for India has made some vague promises; in the other, the Secretary for War has disarmed opposition by further postponing the erection of the Spithead forts. Even the Church-rate question has been infected with the prevalent torpor. Last night Mr. Sotheron Estcourt brought forward his resolutions, and despairingly withdrew them, after a languid debate, in which Mr. Disraeli produced a *rechauffé* of his last speech on the subject, and Sir George Grey enforced the moral that the new discussion tended to show the insuperable obstacles which exist to the adoption of any expedient short of total abolition for the satisfactory settlement of the Church-rate question. In truth, last night's debate has given a final death-blow to all compromise schemes, and cleared the way for the simple issue—"Abolition" or "no Abolition." Mr. Dillwyn also last night introduced a new Endowed Schools Bill, though only with a view to discussion during the recess. Today, in all probability the House of Commons will be aroused from its apathy by a trial of strength on Sir Morton Peto's Burials Bill, against which the whole posse of church defence societies, rural deanaries, and lay consultees—whatever they may be—are in arms.

Continental news—with the great exception of the alarming social upheaving that has begun in Russia, and is dragging that vast empire to the verge of revolution—is of no great moment. That most obnoxious of petty despots, the Elector of Hesse Cassel, is giving way, but only because Prussia stands over him with a drawn sword.—The Italian Parliament have thought it worth while to adopt an address to their King as a response to the whining allocution of the Pope, and Rome, after the late pageants, is in the condition of a theatre when the blue lights have died out, and nothing but an unpleasant smell of oil and gas remains. Notwithstanding the recent enthusiasm, Pius IX., in his sober senses, is far from confident. "God has guaranteed the bark, but he has not spoken of the crew," was

his recent shrewd reply to an exulting prelate.—There is this week a supplementary reactionary assembly at Lucerne, where the adherents of Henry V. have gathered in force, and carried their Legitimist Sovereign to church, without apparently exciting much consternation at the Tuilleries. The probable effect upon the Emperor Napoleon will be to satisfy him more clearly that Papal Legitimacy and the legitimate Papacy must stand or fall together:

In America all eyes are fixed upon Richmond, waiting for the great battle which is to decide the fate of the Confederates, and is postponed only by incessant rain and by McClellan's resolve to make sure of victory. It is remarkable that the New York correspondent of the *Times* now gives up Secession as a hopeless cause. The Confederate game has, he says, been played out, and the idea of carrying on a protracted guerrilla warfare in the Southern swamps and fastnesses is absurd. Beauregard permitting, the Federals are ready to pounce upon Charleston as soon as Richmond has fallen. There has been a further large issue of paper money and more shipments of specie to England, but the Tax Bill remains suspended between the two Houses of Congress, and the Secretary for the Navy sits upon his paper pedestal and proclaims that the United States ought to be a great naval power; for "war may now be pending" with France or England. Are we to accept Mr. Welles' letter to Congress as "Buncombe," or the frenzied language of a man on the edge of a financial precipice?

THE COST OF INSURANCE.

"THE money we are spending upon our Coast Defences seems a large sum—but is it too large to ensure the nation against probable risk?" "The disposition of France towards us, and, for some years past has been, most friendly—but a footing of equality in regard to self-defence is the only possible foundation for a strong friendship and alliance." "Two years ago, we determined upon spending several millions of money upon fortifications—we have made contracts, we have commenced works, we have carried some of them well on towards completion—are we now 'to turn our backs upon ourselves,' and refuse to finish what we then began?" These, in substance, were the main arguments relied on by Ministers on Monday night in justification of another demand of £1,200,000 to be raised in terminable annuities, in furtherance of the monster scheme of fortification assented to by Parliament two years ago, on a Report of a Commission composed of military men, based on evidence which invalidated almost every recommendation it contained. We have reason to suppose that the House of Commons will accede to this demand, not, indeed, on the strength of the case made out in support of it, but as a sort of good-natured response to the concession of Government in the matter of the Spithead forts and the central arsenal, and in the confident expectation that this is the last pull upon the national purse that any administration will venture to attempt towards the completion of a project that is now pretty generally admitted to be useless if not mischievous.

We propose spending a sentence or two upon each of these main pillars of ministerial defence—and we confidently believe that, like the forts themselves, the necessity of erecting which they are meant to sustain, they will prove wholly insufficient for the purpose for which they have been constructed.

Every man of sense admits the prudence of spending a proportion of his means in insuring the rest of them against risk of destruction. But the question is, in the present instance, not whether we shall insure, but what is our present risk, what amount of payment should suffice to cover it, and, above all whether, when that payment has been made, we shall have secured the least appreciable amount of additional safety. These were the questions which Sir G. C. Lewis ought to have answered on Monday night, but which he entirely evaded. Instead of doing this, he laid down the maxim so convenient for the departments of public service, that increased efficiency is only a convertible phrase for increased expenditure. As to the risk to be guarded against, we shall have something to say on that head when we come to examine the second of the ministerial grounds of justification. Assuming, for the present, that it exists, may not caution itself prescribe some limit to the payment we are to make in providing against it? Is it wise to rush into an immediate outlay which we know to be ruinous in order to shield ourselves from danger which must be prospective, and may be remote and exceedingly problematical? Is that tradesman a prudent one who annually spends upon the protection of his stock against thieves and fire the whole profits of his

establishment? Some reasonable limit there must be to this doctrine of insurance against risk. Have we, as a nation, touched it? Have we gone beyond it? Can our people bear uninjured the expense? Is it eating into the heart of their resources? Not a ray of light was thrown upon these questions by the War Secretary on Monday, but we were put off with the trite assertions that our Coast Defences are of the nature of insurance, and that insurance cannot be had without money.

But granting the risk, and granting also the propriety of guarding against it at the ruinous outlay proposed by Ministers, the ulterior question forces itself upon us, "Shall we get for our money, money's worth?" Now, we do not believe that any attentive and unbiased reader of Monday night's debate, will come to the conclusion that we shall. We are constructing miles of land fortifications to protect our naval yards and arsenals from surprise by an invading force which must have been previously landed on our coasts, and on a scale of magnitude which will require nearly a hundred thousand men to garrison them, although the recent changes in naval science have made it impossible that a hostile force should be put on shore, and morally certain that no Power would be so blinded by madness as to attempt it. We are constructing them at immense cost, knowing, as we do, that they will be of no more use against a bombardment from sea, than the hills upon which they stand. As the *Daily News* most unanswerably put the case, "The contingency thus provided against belongs to a state of things which has already passed away. If we lose the command of the Channel, then with or without the forts at Spithead," and *a fortiori*, we may add, with or without those on Portsdown-hill, "the enemy may shell Portsmouth without the risk of landing a force; and if we keep it the forts will not be wanted." So obvious are these conclusions that Government have been compelled to give up, for the present at least, the projected forts at Spithead, and had they allowed the same reasons which have driven them to surrender this pet scheme of Lord Palmerston, to apply with regard to the other fortifications, they would only have deferred to the dictates of common sense. No! We are not about to spend the additional £1,200,000, asked for on Monday night in insuring the country against risk, but in covering from universal ridicule the monstrous and extravagant blunder which the noble Premier succeeded two years ago in palming off upon a willing House of Commons, and upon a panic-stricken people.

But we are told that equality in regard to self-defence is the foundation and guarantee of our intimate friendship with France. This is a novel doctrine, and one which, if true, sheds a rather lurid light upon weak nations. It proceeds upon the old heathenish notion that peoples are on the look-out for every fair opportunity to surprise, knock down, and plunder one another. The risk we run of invasion, to obviate which we are throwing away our millions of money upon useless fortifications, consists in the probability that France will act like a burglar and a ruffian, rush upon us when we are least prepared for an assault, throw an army across the channel in transports which a single iron-plated frigate could knock to shivers, land it upon our shores, from whence it would have no chance of returning, and all for the pleasure of inflicting upon us a mischief which could not by any possibility be turned to profitable account for herself. We are heavily taxing our crippled and diminishing resources on the score of the bare possibility that France will be guilty of a national madness. We acknowledge the friendliness and even the generosity of the Imperial Government. We are establishing with the French people a much closer commercial intimacy. We see no shadow of evidence that our neighbours either intend or are disposed to rob us. But, on the remotest chance that they may one of these days become possessed with a demon of violence, and reckless of all the consequences which must result from acting on its suggestions, we are urged by Lord Palmerston to make ourselves secure against that all but inconceivable contingency. When the noble lord brought forward this scheme two years ago, he used the most inflammatory language against our ally. He said there was no use in blinking the truth that the danger we had to provide against was the aggressive power of France, and that from that quarter of the political heavens the storm might burst upon us at any moment. He was compelled to admit on Monday last that "it was impossible too highly to praise the friendly disposition which the Emperor of the French on all occasions has shown towards this country, or for two Governments to be on a more cordial, intimate, and confidential footing with each other than her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Emperor of the French." Here, then, is our risk. If we wish to prolong our amicable relationship with France, to increase her good-will to us, to render

our alliance with her secure and permanent, we must spend millions sterling on fortifications which never had a meaning save that most complimentary one to our neighbour, that we cannot trust her because our wealth is within her reach, and because we know not how soon or how suddenly she may visit us with felonious intentions.

Lastly, we have spent a good deal of money and our job is far from complete. We are now about to spend more to give a graceful finish to our folly. It would not do now to confess that the whole scheme was a "whistle" which, having bought at an extravagant price, we know not what to do with. We must conclude what we have commenced, and put a roof on the walls we have so uselessly reared, if only to hide our confusion from the world. This is, no doubt, a powerful argument as seen from the side of Government—it is a wretched one, as seen from the side of the tax-payers of the country. There is no help for it, we suppose. We must pay down another instalment to be quit of a bad bargain, as men sometimes do who, under the fumes of intoxication, have put their name to a spurious bill of exchange. Only, let the matter be fairly understood. We have been entrapped, and we submit to considerable loss that we may recover our position. That is really the honest truth of the matter, and it is but adding insult to injury to preach to us about the prudence of insuring our great national wealth against risk.

THE COTTON FAMINE.

WHILE Government and Parliament are recklessly squandering the national resources upon ridiculous coast defences to protect the country from imaginary dangers from without, the rapidly-diminishing stock and supplies of cotton are pauperising a large and industrious section of the population at home. Lancashire and Lanarkshire are enduring with admirable fortitude the sore distress with which they have been visited—but as the agony is prolonged and intensified week by week, who can reasonably expect a continuance of the same resigned and tranquil demeanour? The total stock of raw cotton at Liverpool this time last year was 1,107,000 bales—it is now 260,000 bales. The quantity afloat from the East Indies in June, 1861, was 246,000, and from America 125,000, bales—in the present month the quantity coming across the ocean from the first country is 220,000 bales, and from the last, none whatever. It is calculated that if the existing distress should continue twelve months longer, of which there seems every probability, the loss to the Exchequer alone, representing but a small proportion of the loss to the country, will reach the sum of 10,000,000L. Upwards of five millions of people are directly interested in the cotton manufactures of the United Kingdom. The capital invested in them is enormous, second in amount only to that invested in land. No wonder that, as the supply diminishes and the stock in hand decreases, alarm should agitate the breasts of all who are interested in this branch of industry.

And yet, with this prospect staring us in the face, no adequate steps are being taken to meet it. We are told, upon good authority, that India could be made to supply us nearly all we require of the middling and lower qualities of the raw material, and that the valley of the Murray, in Australia, is capable of yielding cotton of the best quality sufficient for the wants of the whole world. Whose business is it to turn these unlimited capabilities to speedy and permanent account? Not, surely, that of the Government—not that of the Imperial Legislature. The utmost that can be asked or expected of them is to give proper facilities to private and joint-stock enterprise, and to remove as quickly and effectually as possible the impediments which bad laws or negligent administration throw in the way of successful cotton cultivation. That all has not been done that might and ought to have been done in this direction, is probably true—our rulers have been too absorbed in the business of providing external defence to have much leisure or care for internal wants and exigencies.

But, after saying our worst on this score, one is tempted to ask where is Manchester energy and foresight in this terrible, but not altogether unexpected, crisis of its fortunes? What is the wealth of the mill-owners of the North doing at this moment, that no project equal to the dire emergency is afoot? Is it, can it be, true, that the cotton capitalists are eager to invest money in any speculation rather than in such as promise to dispel the present famine? Is it a fact, that every enterprise started, under whatever auspices, with whatever prospects, for the purpose of increasing the supplies of the staple manufacture of Lancashire, is nowhere received with more profound apathy and senseless dis-

couragement than in Manchester? We are loath to believe it, but we must say that facts seem to support the charge. Is there still a fatuous clinging to the hope that America will yet step in at the eleventh hour and relieve our necessity? Surely, it is time to abandon any such expectation. At any rate, Manchester is primarily interested in averting the impending ruin, and if Manchester refuses to stir, who will be likely to move? We earnestly trust that returning good sense will speedily throw a ray of light upon the gloom that hangs over us, and that the men of the North will show the world that, in the direst extremity, they know how to wrestle with calamity, and with sagacious energy to overthrow it.

OUR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If there remains to this day any disciple of the Malthusian school, a few visits to the International Exhibition, and especially to the Australian Courts, would suffice to convert him to common sense. An inspection of the specimens of the varied natural productions of our colonies in the aggregate, will satisfy any reasonable mortal that the soil which owns the sway of Queen Victoria would amply suffice to support ten times the present population of the British empire. If the Exhibition alone brought under public notice the rapid progress and boundless resources of our great dependencies, it would be well worth the cost. All the elaborate statistics that are compiled, and rarely read, will not convey so vivid an impression on this point as a careful study of the Colonial Courts.

For the present we confine our remarks to our Australian empire, which, since the Great Exhibition of 1851, has increased in population and prosperity and civilisation to an unexampled extent—having grown from a mere handful of settlers to a great flourishing community. Since then Port Philip, with less than 8,000 people, has become the colony of Victoria, with more than half-a-million of souls, who have exported gold to the value of more than a hundred million sterling—the bulk of which is represented by the pyramid under the Eastern dome—three hundred million bales of wool, besides vast quantities of hides, tallow, &c. Of course, much of the progress of Victoria is due to the discovery of gold which was made in 1851. But the other provinces of the Australian continent are not greatly behind their more famous neighbour. New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand have made such prodigious strides since the last Exhibition that they may all be almost correctly described as new colonies. All of them, with the exception of Western Australia, have long ceased to receive our criminal offscouring, and all are now desirable fields for emigration to our surplus industrial population. Yet, flourishing as these colonies have become, but a small part of the Australian continent has as yet been settled. Even the vast interior—many portions of which are now known to consist of fertile tracts—and even a great deal of the coast, are a solitude not as yet trodden by the foot of civilised man. Of the 55,571,840 acres that comprise the province of Victoria, no more than 419,592 acres, exclusive of pasture land and the mining region, have at present been brought under cultivation.

Judged by whatever standard our Australian colonies are worthy and hopeful daughters of the parent state. All the institutions, and most of the arts, appliances, and inventions of the mother country, have been transplanted to their soil. Each colony has a free constitution, a Senate and House of Assembly, which make laws for, and tax themselves; the Governor being the principal link that connects them with the British Crown; and the veto—rarely exercised—the only power possessed over local legislation by the Colonial Secretary. Although there is no State-Church to exercise supremacy and receive the support of the Government, and some of the colonies, such as South Australia, have ceased to make ecclesiastical grants, the provision for religious worship is everywhere ample. Wherever population gathers, churches and chapels spring up to meet their wants, and religious voluntaryism is found to be—even at the diggings—fully equal to the demands made upon it. In every province, we believe, there is provision for public education on the undenominational plan pursued in Ireland, though its working is not uniformly satisfactory. Australia can boast of its theological colleges, two universities—Melbourne and Sydney, thousands of miles of telegraphic wires, and hundreds of miles of railroads. Victoria alone has during the last decade spent more than five millions on the construction of roads and bridges, and on public works and buildings nearly three and a-half millions. Sydney coins its own sovereigns—specimens of which may be seen under a glass

case in the South Wales Court—and its more fortunate rival spends a public revenue of over three millions per annum.

But it is only by an inspection of the several Australian Courts that an estimate can be formed of the bright future in store for these dependencies, and of their inexhaustible natural wealth, independent of their golden treasures. The production of wool has so greatly increased as to form a large proportion of the entire imports of that staple into British ports. We can show no wheat equal in weight to that of South Australia—68lb. to the bushel; no wool of so fine a texture as that of New South Wales; while the coal-fields of the latter colony are surpassed in extent only by those of the United States; and the timber—such as the blue gum of Tasmania, and the Jarrah of Western Australia—possesses qualities as valuable as the British oak, and many which none of our forests can supply. Maize and barley as well as wheat are being grown so largely as to require foreign markets to keep up the cultivation. The specimens of copper ore in the South Australian and New South Wales Courts testify to the abundance of the mineral wealth of those colonies—one company alone, the Burra Burra, having divided 667,000L in profits, and one colony sending us half a million's worth per annum of that precious ore. Silver, iron, lead, tin, antimony, porcelain clay, sulphate of magnesia, and precious stones of great variety, are also found in more or less abundance. In each of the Australian colonies the vine is extensively cultivated, and though they now consume nearly all their own wine, there is little doubt that after a time the produce of their vintage will find a market in this country. The new colony of Queensland could send us any quantity of cotton of the finest quality, and sugar *ad libitum*, if she only had the labour to cultivate them, and New Zealand supplies us with flax, and has an infinite variety of fibrous textures which will delight the hearts of our paper-makers and cordage-manufacturers.

The Australians are not only producers, but to a considerable extent manufacturers. In their courts will be found elegant pieces of furniture made from the beautiful native woods; carriages and wagons equal to anything at home; specimens of soap and candles; boots which would do no discredit to a London tradesman; cases of preserved meats, warranted to keep; steam-made biscuits; and muffs and rugs and furs made of the opossum and other skins, which have been eagerly bought up. Tasmania also manufactures large quantities of oil in connexion with her whale-fisheries, which employ some twenty-five vessels. Nor are the fine arts neglected on the other side of the globe. Several of the colonies exhibit elegant specimens of gold and silver work, and a variety of precious stones set with the taste of a London jeweller. Photography is in vogue in all the great towns of Australia, which send some fine views. Victoria has a series of oil and water colour paintings, specimens of typography and binding not surpassed at home, and newspapers, printed in gold, that reflect in miniature colonial enterprise and progress. To say nothing of dried fruits, such as figs and raisins, there are models in gypsum, tastefully painted, of the varied fruits and vegetables of Victoria and Tasmania, which speak volumes as to the fineness of the climate and the fertility of the soil.

The International Exhibition throws a new light on our Australian colonies, and we doubt not the glimpses which it affords of their value and productiveness will be equally beneficial to the mother country and the stalwart children of whom she has so much reason to be proud.

PURPOSE.

Few tasks are more trying than that which falls to the lot of a man who is obliged to write when he has nothing to write about. He is to be pitied—all will admit it who have had but a single sip from that cup of bitter experience—but his condition is to be envied when compared with that of the man who lives on and on without having any chosen purpose to live for. A hundred similes offer themselves in illustration, but we shall resist their importunity to be employed, for that best of all reasons, that not one of them is wanted. Animals which rank below man—brutes, we mean—may, for aught we can tell, be happy up to the full measure of their capacity, in the mere satisfaction of their appetites, for they are under the government of instincts which leave them no room for the exercise of choice. But men cannot so easily fill up the void of their desires. Unless they do designedly what they do—that is with a view to some further end—they may be said to vegetate rather than live. The amplest means of sensuous, and, still more, of intellectual enjoyment, serve but to increase wretchedness unless they are

kept in their place, *as means*, by an intelligent will. He who has only the "what" and cares nothing for the "why" of his daily life, is a sentient anomaly, a walking mistake, a practical failure, and might almost as well have been born—better, so far as happiness is concerned—without a head, for the only use he puts it to is to worry himself into active discontent.

We will not intrude into the sphere commonly allotted to divines, although our subject invites us thither. We must be allowed to take for granted that the only purpose which can worthily overrule human life is that which looks beyond mortal limits, and connects itself with the absolutely True, and the infinitely Good. It is for this that we were made, and unless perfect sympathy with this be the dominant end of our being and doing, that for which man has been constituted what he is is missed. Our present object, however, is to point out the use and importance of conducting life according to some fixed purpose, not in its highest, but in its secondary and what should be its subordinate forms. If this world, as we now know it, were all that human hope could look to realise, and our little span of life within its borders comprised the sum total of our existence, it would still be imperatively required of us, as a main condition of happiness, that we should rule all the lower functions of our nature by the higher ones that connect themselves with the will. Unless, to a certain extent, and that a very considerable one, we are conscious masters of our own destiny—unless our eating and drinking, toiling and resting, marrying and giving in marriage, and all the numberless exercises and manifestations of our life, arrange themselves with reference to an end which we have ourselves adopted as a choice—unless, in fact, the constantly varying tale of our earthly being proceeds upon a plot struck out by our own intelligence, and consistently abided by—not even the utter extinction of all our spiritual relationships would deliver us from the restlessness and torment which invariably ensue upon the systematic disuse of powers originally intended to have dominion over all others.

It is difficult, almost insuperably so, to convince those who are knocking about upon the surface of events without rudder or compass how much more pleasantly time would bear them along if they had but a definite aim of some sort, and resolutely steered towards it. The difficulty chiefly consists in the absence, in their experience, of everything like foothold for your arguments and appeals. And yet everybody who has been truly in love ought to be able to mark the difference between life with a purpose, and life without one. More than half the rapture which takes possession of, and, for the time being, exalts the accepted lover, is due to the fact that reciprocated affection gives a new aspect to existence, furnishes something to live for, puts a meaning into what was previously devoid of one, says to thought, desire, and passion, all of them born to serve, "Pay your service here!" Entrance upon a business or profession, in like manner, elevates the whole tone of one's feeling of enjoyment, and immensely enlarges his capacity for it. The course in prospect may be a much rougher one than that for which it has been exchanged, may offer fewer immediate advantages, may entail far greater self-sacrifice—but then it is a course leading towards an end deemed worthy of persevering pursuit, and hence it gives, as it were, a wholeness to one's plan of life, and works every separate thread of effort or of pleasure into a single pattern that lends to each a higher significance, value, and dignity. A life purpose, always supposing that it is not an intrinsically evil one, wonderfully enhances the interest, and sweetens the tone, of that melody which time plays upon the soul—indeed, without it human existence is hardly a melody at all, but a mere sequence of unconnected notes such as a child thumps out of a pianoforte. Even when such purpose is itself unimportant, it nevertheless lends an importance hardly to be appreciated to all with which it associates itself. He whose determination is taken to make it the business of his short term on earth to play upon the piccolo or to beat the drum to perfection, humble and even trivial as is the end he has selected, will reap, as he deserves, a larger reward in the shape of enjoyment from his efforts, than he who with splendid powers and ample means passes through the world without any definite object at all.

Necessity forces upon most of us a life-purpose—happy are we if we adopt it with the full consent of heart as well as head! In most cases, it is one of a very ordinary character—but ordinary though it may be, we should be wretched enough without it. It serves to use up in wholesome discipline the bulk of what we are and have, and gives its form and colour to the staple of our experience. But, as in a good

drama there is almost always an under-plot bearing a close relation to the main story of the piece, and contributing materially both to relieve and to heighten the general effect, so it is desirable to have a sub-purpose in the drama of life, to engage our odd time and employ our spare energies. Young people of both sexes would find their account in taking and keeping in hand a supplemental pursuit, in varying their major key with a few snatches of minor. We do not speak now of recreation, although the steady prosecution of a secondary object has a restorative effect upon jaded powers—but of something between recreation and business, having in it indeed a tinge of both. What it is will, perhaps, be found of less moment than the simple fact that it is—for it is rather as an exercise than as an end that it will mostly prove valuable. A line of reading, mastery of a language, study of a science, culture of poetical sympathies, practice of music, or painting, carpentry, turnery, modelling—any one pursuit calculated to bring into steady and periodical action powers of body or of mind which business leaves comparatively untouched and fresh, if judiciously chosen and perseveringly prosecuted, will add immensely to the interest of our daily story. The essential conditions are that it should be decided upon in earnest, and followed up with vigour—not played with as a pastime, nor yet turned into a new source of anxiety as a business—but resorted to in a spirit of loving fellowship with what there is of pleasantness in it, rather than of prudent calculation as to what of profit can be got out of it. We recommend to all, but especially to the young, a careful selection of some such secondary purpose, and sobriety as well as persistency of effort in the carrying it into effect. Its potency as an alternative will be found considerable, and, by promoting a healthy moral tone, it will act as a specific in stimulating cheerfulness, and warding off that heaviest of inflictions both upon himself and his friends under which a man can groan—a soured, distempered, and cynical spirit; or, in two words, moral atrabiliousness.

Were this the place for it, we should enforce the recommendation by a goodly array of arguments drawn from physical, intellectual, social, and moral sources. But it is no part of our plan to become didactic, nor to set apart these columns for a series of lay sermons. Six months' trial would be much more persuasive than a hundred logical demonstrations. Where leisure time is brief and the engagements of the day tax the energies of the brain, some pursuit that shall exercise the physical powers will be most appropriate—where the weightier responsibilities of life tell most upon the bodily frame, it is preferable to alternate the employment with some judiciously chosen study. There are cases in which the sub-purpose may very fitly suggest an occupation calculated to call out the better feelings—an enterprise of benevolence, for example. What, however, we are most careful to insist upon is an intelligent adoption of a *purpose*—a recognition of something analogous to a bye-law of daily living, applicable to that portion of time which men have at their own disposal. And the chief benefit of this will consist in the general elevation of moral tone which arises from the consciousness that thereby one is, in some sense, and to some extent, redeeming himself from the slavery of chance, and taking in hand the guidance of his own destiny. It is, as it were, sitting at the helm of our own little bark. It is holding the reins which control and direct the pace of our own active powers. It produces a healthy feeling of self-respect. It gives us a more hopeful and a more reverent view of our own nature. It places something that we are in no danger of despising under our command, and it immensely lessens the area of what we are all of us too apt to look upon as our unfortunate but inexorable fate. We learn to appreciate the full force of those lines of our wisest poet—

The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

No man can do anything worth speaking of in this world until he has first brought himself under subjection. To master ourselves is nearly equivalent to being masters of our own lot. In the long run, purpose is stronger than chance.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—The recent heavy rains in London caused the Fleet-ditch sewer to burst on Wednesday evening, and the pent-up waters inundated the adjacent tunnel of the Underground Railway, sapped the foundations of that structure, and eventually brought down about 150 feet of the works. The workmen fortunately escaped unhurt. In consequence of this damage the opening of the line has been postponed for three months. The damage, which will chiefly fall on the contractor, is now estimated at £2,000.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

The great toil and incessant preparation, which have taxed the energies of more persons than were ever before engaged upon any musical festival, produced their first result on Saturday last at the Crystal Palace. The triumph was commensurate with the effort. Nearly 20,000 persons were assembled on that day to witness the inauguration of the Handel Festival, and the first burst of choral harmony proved that the great transept of the Palace had at length been made into a gigantic concert-room worthy of the genius of our great English master. To effect this desirable object a full third of the roof of the transept has been boarded in, in the manner best suited for the concentration and articulation of musical sounds, and the arch springs right across the transept, giving a proscenium chord line of 216, being double the span of St. Paul's dome, and equal to that of the Exhibition and the roof of Exeter Hall put together. Handsomely, and at the same time chastely painted and decorated, the effect of this new erection from the front is most imposing, whilst it in no way deteriorates from the general character of the glass building. On the contrary, it agreeably tones down the light over a large surface, and enables the audience to see as well as to hear the principal singers. Under this ample roof were seated soon after eleven o'clock on Saturday the 4,000 performers, including instrumentalists and chorus—the former comprising the pick of the profession, and the latter the choral host of the Sacred Harmonic Society, with a quota of trained vocalists from the Lancashire and Yorkshire towns, Birmingham, Worcester, Hereford, &c. Such an orchestra and chorus were never before assembled. Saturday was the day appointed for the full "rehearsal," which constituted indeed an essential part of the Festival itself. It was an occasion when thousands, who would otherwise have altogether missed the solemnity had the opportunity on reasonable terms of hearing a selection of the choicest solos and choruses that form part of the three days' programme. Certainly not the least interesting feature of the day's enjoyment was the scene visible from the gallery—the orchestra crowded with the choral host, and every part of the floor thronged with people, the preponderance of ladies giving it the appearance of a gigantic flower-bed. There is something sublime and subduing in the appearance of a multitude, however silent, and probably few of the audience of Saturday were unaffected by that sympathetic feeling, while all must have felt some anxiety as to the success of the new acoustical experiment.

At a quarter to twelve the audience showed signs of being tired of waiting, and after a few bars from the orchestra, "God Save the Queen" was sung by the full chorus, the vast multitude standing. If the volume of sound was not overpowering, it was distinct, and at a distance seemed blended and concentrated harmony—strong but by no means deafening. There was no question of the success of the new orchestral roof. This impression was even more distinctly conveyed when the two mighty choruses of the *Messiah* followed—"Unto us a child is born" and the *Hallelujah* (the rising of the great audience at the latter producing a strange effect), with the fine fugues in the "Amen," sung with remarkable decision closing the selection. Then came a very free selection from the second day's programme—a fragment from the *Ode to St. Cecilia's Day*, and a chorus from *Hercules*, both well worthy of being rescued from comparative obscurity, and the picturesque chorus, "Wretched Lovers," from the charming cantata of *Acis and Galatea*, which was declaimed with great energy. Several of the magnificent double choruses of *Solomon* were also included in the programme, and produced a marked impression. "See the Conquering Hero," from *Joshua*, was so warmly demanded that Mr. Costa could not resist. The two or three of the double choruses from *Israel in Egypt*, that wound up the so-called "rehearsal," electrified the audience with their dramatic force, and gave a foretaste of the treat in preparation for Friday.

The solo singing, compared with the choral performance, was ineffective. There was one signal exception, Madame Titien, who owed her success not less to the high pitch and quality of her voice than to artistic skill in the use of it. "Let the bright seraphim," with the trumpet obligato, was sung with a brilliancy that provoked a universal *encore*. Every note could be distinctly heard in the far-off gallery facing the orchestra. Madame Sherrington was less successful in *Galatea's* pretty, amatory air, "Hush ye pretty warbling choir," though still distinctly heard, but on the floor of the transept the effect was, we believe, much greater. The other solo-singers were Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti, and Mr. Weiss. The bass voices, it need hardly be said, fared worst of all—the low notes being almost absorbed in the distance. Compared with former Festivals, the solos were very satisfactory, and were, with few exceptions, heard within a reasonable distance, but with very far from the distinctness of impression produced at Exeter Hall. But on the whole the attempt to make the Crystal Palace a worthy temple for the genius of Handel has been attended with marked success, and it may safely be said that his choral masterpieces have never been heard under such favourable circumstances as during this Festival.

Real summer weather, almost the first that we have had this month, helped to complete the success of Men-

day's great performance at the Crystal Palace. An audience more than 15,000 strong assembled in good time and were almost all seated by the time announced for the commencement of the festival. Great crowds of well-dressed people have grown to be common things within the last few years, when our amusements, like our ships, are made to a large scale, so that the general effect of the centre transept can easily be imagined. The sunshine had allowed the ladies to put on bright dresses and bonnets, and the whole space glowed with gay colours, ample skirts outshining the black male element in the audience. The thronged orchestra, with its 4,000 musicians, arranged in orderly masses, looked still more imposing than the audience; and Mr. Costa must have been a proud man as he stood—a little central speck merely when looked at from a distance—and claimed the obedience of so many human creatures, swaying their wills with the point of his baton.

No one can wish to read a detailed description of a performance of the *Messiah*. It would be impossible to say anything that has not been said a dozen times before, and it is needless therefore to criticise the various choruses and solos one by one; only, in general terms let us pay tribute to the admirable nature of Monday's performance, to the wonderful beauty of Madlle. Titien's voice, the infallible accuracy of her singing, her felicity of expression, in which she never fails, and her fertility in all the resources of musical art. Madlle. Parepa had the honour of sharing with her the soprano music. Mme. Sainton-Dolby was the contralto; and Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti took the other parts. We think we may safely say (says the *Times* in a lengthened critique on the performance) that, though the oratorio did not terminate till at least one hour later than had been anticipated (five o'clock instead of four), no one felt in the least fatigued, no one at all regretted the four hours (allowing for the interval between the parts) spent in listening to so unprecedentedly fine a performance of the grandest of sacred oratorios. And, certainly, the immortal masterpiece of Handel, take it for all in all, was, without exaggeration, never at any time within our experience so nobly executed as on Monday.

To-day will be devoted to the miscellaneous selection, which has created so extraordinary a degree of interest in consequence of it exhibiting Handel as a composer of secular no less than of sacred music, and on Friday will be performed the whole of *Israel in Egypt*, the most dramatic of Handel's oratorios and the most successful hitherto at these Festivals.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The latest dates from New York are by the Europa to June 12. Reports from M'Clellan's headquarters, dated the 11th inst., state that the weather still continues unfavourable for military operations. It has rained every other day for the last two weeks. The waters of the Chickahominy have not receded, and the roads are in a terrible condition. Letters from M'Clellan's army generally represent that there will be some delay before the attack on Richmond commences. 20,000 men have reinforced M'Clellan. It is reported that 60,000 more will be sent.

The correspondent of the *New York Times* says, that at the battle of Fair Oaks 1,100 out of 5,000 men in General Casey's division were killed, wounded, or missing. On the 2nd General M'Clellan issued a general order informing the troops that the decisive battle was at hand. The losses in the previous engagement are now stated at 7,000 men, one hospital return alone giving 1,200 killed and 3,500 wounded. The *Richmond Dispatch* says the Confederate loss was less than 8,000. They suffered severely in officers, of whom they lost five generals, twenty-three colonels, ten majors, fifty-seven captains.

The following further accounts have been received of the fight near Harrisonburg. General Jackson made a sudden dash at General Shield's advance, which was hurrying to General Fremont's assistance. The advance being the inferior force, was compelled to fall back on the main body of General Shield's command. The battle was severe, and the loss on both sides was heavy. General Jackson, after the engagement resumed his retreat, burning Fort Republic Bridge in his rear.

The destruction of the Confederate fleet of eight gunboats on the 6th instant, and the surrender of Memphis, is confirmed. Two Federal regiments now occupy the city, where all is reported quiet. Large quantities of cotton were destroyed. It is reported from Memphis that the Confederates destroyed a large quantity of cotton at Madison and Witsburg, on the St. Francis river. Commodore Farragut's fleet is said to have passed Vicksburg, but was compelled to return below the city on account of low water.

According to the *Memphis Avalanche* all prominent people have left Memphis. All the banking institutions, with their presidents, have also left, as well as all telegraph operators and the postmaster. Civilians only whose duties and inclination for domesticity have made their business their home, remain in Memphis.

Southern journals report that the Federal attack on Charleston had commenced; also that the Federals had attacked Fort Morgan, entrance to Mobile, on the 4th.

General Pope, who is following Beauregard's army, has captured 15,000 prisoners. The Mississ-

sippians are represented as disorganized, and departing for their homes, but according to other accounts General Beauregard has still 80,000 men, with whom he is moving southward, direction not stated. The Northerners believe his force is in want of provisions, and the general balance of evidence suggests great demoralisation.

The Federal General Buell, with 60,000 men, is reported at Gantown, in pursuit of the Confederates under General Polk. The Federal General Thomas is at Corinth, renovating the city to make it habitable for troops. Federal Generals M'Learns and Wallace were at Purdy with 20,000 men. A private despatch from Cairo states the Federal General Mitchell had routed the Confederates at Chatanooga (Tennessee) after two days' fighting.

Advices from Tennessee and Kentucky seem to indicate that the Confederate cause in that quarter has received a fresh impulse. It is reported from Louisville that General Kirby Smith is marching with a large force upon Nashville, gathering strength as he goes, and rousing the rebels of East Tennessee. It is supposed that portions of Beauregard's army have reinforced Smith. Then, the story about fresh Confederate preparations in Kentucky is repeated with increased emphasis. It is said that all over the State, Secessionists are making preparations to afford aid to the Confederate troops expected to advance into Kentucky.

The Government of Denmark is said to have made a serious offer to the Government of the United States, "offering to take all negroes from their masters and remove them to St. Croix free of charge." The Danish Government proposes that after a three years' apprenticeship the negroes shall become free. This can only refer to some small class of negroes, for it is clear that the island of St. Croix, were it peopled never so thick, would not hold a twentieth part of the American slaves. Mr. Seward is reported to have replied to the Danish Ambassador that he had no authority to accept such a proposition, but that he would submit it to Congress.

The *Times* of Saturday contains a letter from its New York correspondent, dated the 6th instant. He says:—"If Great Britain and France have any intention of stepping in at the last moment to stay the battle, now is their time to urge submission upon the South, and magnanimity upon the North. Unless Beauregard and other leaders succeed in retreating into Texas, there is not the slightest hope for their cause. Their dream of independence has vanished. They can do nothing further to realize it, unless by carrying on a savage and hopeless guerrilla warfare, amid the swamps and mountains of their more inaccessible regions."

The new military governor of North Carolina has begun with an evident design of propitiating the slave power. Governor Stanley has ordered the suppression of the schools for coloured children.

Soon after the victory at Burnside at Newbern, Dr. Vincent Colyer, of New York city, was appointed superintendent of the poor, and in connexion with the duties of this office he engaged in missionary labour among the coloured people. As fast as the negroes came within the Federal lines they were sent to Mr. Colyer, numbering sometimes from sixty to a hundred a day, and many of them ragged and weary from their long tramp through marshes or along dusty roads. In this way upwards of three thousand of all ages reported themselves. Five hundred were in the Government employ; two hundred found occupation as servants in the hospitals, in the quartermaster's department, unloading ships and the like; while the women turned an honest penny by selling pies and cake, and washing for the soldiers.

"The negroes," says Mr. Colyer, "far exceed my expectations as to their intelligence and capacity for usefulness and self-government. They are orderly, well-behaved, industrious, cheerful, cleanly, and in every way, often to the risk of their lives, ready to serve us. We employ them at every kind of labour, as carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, farmers, gardeners, timber-hewers, house-servants, and labourers, and in all these occupations they are equal to the work we give them to do. As to having any anxiety about their ability to take care of themselves, or thought of sending them to any country for usefulness or safety to ourselves, it is simply absurd. Only let them alone and give them fair wages for their work, with intelligent and sensible men over them to direct their energies, and instead of a dangerous body of men they will prove a most valuable community and a blessing to the nation that harbours and protects them."

It is now said that Dr. Colyer will return to Newbern and re-open the coloured schools, President Lincoln having informed him that he would not in future be interfered with.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means, says that 60,000,000 dols. of demand notes, receivable for customs, have been issued, and 90,000,000 dols. not so receivable. The outstanding amount is therefore 150,000,000 dols. The Bank and capitalists hold 56,500,000 dols. in demand notes, which are not used in circulation in consequence of their being held at premium because they are available for customs. The whole issue of 60,000,000 dols. demand notes is thus practically withdrawn from circulation.

In the Senate on the 9th the bill from the House to prohibit slavery in the Territories was passed by 28 to 10.

General Butler has arrested Pierre Soulé in New Orleans on a political charge, and he would immediately be sent North.

CURIOS AGRICULTURAL EPIDEMIC.—A curious epidemic is raging in the south of France, near Toulon. The entire crop of tomatoes has been destroyed in the course of a few days, by a disease which kills the plant in a few hours, an instantaneous putrefaction taking place, which produces considerable quantities of prussic acid.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MEXICO.

On Thursday, Earl RUSSELL stated that the Government had declined to ratify a convention entered into between Commodore Dunlop, Sir C. Wyke, and General Doblado, in reference to the claims of British subjects on the Mexican Government, on the ground that it referred to a previous convention between Mexico and the United States, and might therefore lead to difficulties. He also wished to remove an impression which prevailed in France, that England had failed to carry out the convention for a joint intervention in Mexico. The fact was that there was no agreement for England to furnish troops for an expedition inland on an extensive scale, and the small body of marines which alone were sent out by this country had been withdrawn long before the recent occurrences.

The Earl of MALMESBURY was glad that the noble earl had voluntarily entered into an explanation, as it was important that the exact facts with regard to the diplomatic proceedings should be known, and that the impression which existed in France, that this country had deserted the French troops in the presence of an enemy, should be removed.

THE CASE OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

Lord RUSSELL, in reply to Lord Brougham, said there would be no objection to lay on the table the correspondence with the American Government relating to the recapture of the Emily St. Pierre. The law officers of this country had decided that there was no power to surrender the vessel to the United States' Government. A precedent had been found for the case, in which the claimants were the British Government, and the parties appealed to the American Government, who had decided that, as there was then no precedent for the demand, redress must be refused.

The Public Works and Harbours Act Amendment Bill was read a second time; as was the Highways Bill, after some discussion.

The Universities of Scotland Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

The Duke of ARGYLL moved the third reading of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company Bill, stating that he proposed to strike out the words in the first clause which appeared to give the sanction of Parliament to the whole of the agreement with the new company. After a debate, a suggestion of Lord REDESDALE, that the bill be recommitted and the amendment made, was carried out, and the third reading further postponed.

The Duchy of Cornwall Lands Arrangement Bill having passed through committee, the House adjourned.

On Monday, the LORD CHANCELLOR, on moving the first reading of the Removal of the Queen's Prison Bill, explained that the object of the measure was to close the Queen's Bench Prison. If the bill passed, the site might possibly be dedicated to the purposes of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The bill was read a first time.

The Jurisdiction in Homicides Bill was read a second time, Lord DE GREY having briefly explained its object.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHURCH-RATES.

On Wednesday, Mr. S. ESTCOURT gave notice that he intended to take the third of his resolutions in regard to Church-rates first. He did so, because he wished the resolutions to be adopted or rejected as a whole; and he understood the third was the one chiefly objected to.

SALE OF SPIRITS.

On the motion for going into committee on the Sale of Spirits Bill, the object of which is to amend the Tippling Act, Mr. W. E. FORSTER moved that it be an instruction to the committee to extend the operation of the bill to the sale of beer, wine, and cider; urging that if the present class of beer-houses and public-houses had existed at the time the Tippling Act was passed they would have been included in those of its provisions which were to be set aside. Mr. HUNT seconded this motion, which Mr. DODSON opposed. Sir G. GREY said that sufficient notice had not been given of a motion which was not consistent with the scope of the bill and affected interests which were not at present included in its provisions. The SPEAKER stated that in point of form the first motion could not be moved.

The House went into committee on the bill. Mr. W. E. FORSTER moved that the chairman do report progress; urging that if the Tippling Act was to be amended it should be done in a more effectual manner than was done by this bill. A discussion followed, at the close of which a division took place, when the motion for reporting progress was lost by 130 to 50. The bill passed through committee.

CLERGY RELIEF BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on the Clergy Relief Bill. Mr. NEWDEGATE stated objections to the measure; urging that if the law permitted a man to secede who was weary of the obligations of the orders of the Church, there was nothing to prevent such a man setting up or teaching a doctrine in direct opposition to those of the Church, and that in the immediate sphere of the influence which he had acquired when a clergyman of the Church. Some provision against this should be made.

Sir L. PALK, while hoping that the gloomy anticipations of Mr. Newdegate would not be realised, ex-

pressed his objection to a bill which took all power over the clergy out of the hands of the bishops, and which was most detrimental to the interests of the Church.

The House then went into committee on the bill. Mr. D. GRIFFITH moved to leave out in the preamble the words, "that conscientiously dissent from the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England," and insert, "that I desire to be relieved from any civil disabilities, disqualifications, restrictions, and prohibitions, to which I may now be subjected." After debate the motion was negatived.

On clause 3, enacting that the bishop shall record declaration as sentence of deprivation and deposition, and reserving to him power to record sentence affecting ecclesiastical rights and liabilities, Mr. DILLWYN, in the absence of Lord Henley, moved to leave out all the words after the word "church" to the end of the clause. By the clause as it stood the bishop would be enabled not only to proceed to sentence of deprivation, but by the Canon Law he would retain the power of passing the penalty of excommunication upon the seceding clergyman. Mr. BOUVERIE said that the latter portion of the clause was introduced by the select committee. The grievance was a mere feather-weight, because pains were taken by the bill to exempt seceding clergymen from all civil pains and penalties, and if the authorities of the Church thought it their duty to visit him with spiritual censures they would carry with them no temporal disqualification or disability. The amendment was rejected by 173 to 75.

On clause 6, enacting that any office or place for which it is an indispensable qualification that the holder shall be a minister or member of the Church of England, shall be vacated by its secession, Mr. DILLWYN moved to omit the words "or member." It was quite right that any office held by a person as minister should be vacated by his leaving the Church. It was, however, neither right nor fair that any office which he might have held before he became a minister, or which other than a minister might hold, should also be vacated. He might, for instance, be a trustee of a Church of England school. Mr. COLLINS opposed the amendment. It was not right that persons who had made a declaration of their conscientious dissent from the doctrines of the Church of England should continue to be trustees of Church of England schools. Mr. BOUVERIE opposed the amendment, which was rejected by 203 to 24, and the clause was agreed to.

Mr. DILLWYN, in clause 7, moved the omission of a proviso which prevented any seceding clergyman from sitting in the House of Commons. On a division the amendment was rejected by 166 to 67, and the clause was agreed to.

Mr. LYGON moved the following:

When any priest or deacon whose declaration of conscientious dissent shall have been registered by the bishop as hereinbefore provided shall apply to the bishop of the diocese for restoration to his ecclesiastical functions, the bishop may, after due examination of the applicant, issue a license under his episcopal seal to revoke the declaration recorded in his registry, and cancel the sentence pronounced against the applicant; and the applicant shall thenceforth be discharged from all incapacity under this act to execute his ecclesiastical functions, and at the expiration of twelve calendar months after the date of the episcopal license may be presented to any ecclesiastical pre-ferment.

After a discussion, in which Mr. Bouvierie, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Dillwyn, Lord Henley, Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Longfield, Mr. Collins, Mr. Newdegate, and Lord John Manners, took part, Mr. LYGON, on the recommendation of the member for the University of Oxford and Lord John Manners, withdrew the clause.

The preamble being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be reported, and the House resumed.

CHURCH-RATES VOLUNTARY COMMUTATION BILL.

On the order for the second reading of the Church-rates Voluntary Commutation Bill, Mr. ALCOCK said the object of the measure was to afford facilities to parishes to commute the payment of Church-rates, or by voluntary rate provide for the necessary repairs of the church. Mr. EVANS seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. PACKE. Mr. Newdegate, Sir G. Grey, and Mr. S. Estcourt expressed themselves in favour of the bill going into a select committee. After a short discussion, the debate was adjourned to the next Wednesday.

BALLOT AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS BILL.

Mr. A. SMITH moved the second reading of this bill. Mr. HOFWOOD moved that it be read a second time this day three months. The House divided with the following result: Ayes, 45; Noes, 83; Majority against the second reading, 38. The bill was consequently lost.

Mr. M. GIBSON obtained leave to bring in a bill for confirming certain provisional orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861.

Mr. HADFIELD obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to judgments, executions, statutes, recognisances, and *lites pendentes*.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

HELP TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

On Thursday, in answer to Lord R. Montagu, Mr. LAYARD said that an application had been made by the Chinese Government to have the services of Captain Sherard Osborne, R.N., placed at their disposal; but the matter was still under consideration. He was not aware that any gunboats had been lent to the Chinese Government.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The Merchant Shipping Acts, &c., Amendment Bill, as amended in the committee, was further considered.

Mr. W. LINDSAY moved a clause abolishing compulsory pilotage, arguing that where the services of a pilot were required compulsion was unnecessary,

and where they were not required the charge for pilotage was an onerous tax upon small shipowners.

Mr. M. GIBSON, though he acknowledged the principle of the clause to be sound, thought that regard should be had to the existing state of circumstances, and that a change of this kind should be well considered. He therefore opposed the clause, which was withdrawn.

Mr. AYRTON moved a clause limiting the liability of an owner for the loss of life or personal injury of any passenger on board his ship, on certain conditions. Mr. M. GIBSON objected that with regard to personal injury, the clause was unnecessary, and in the case of loss of life it would *pro tanto* repeal Lord Campbell's Act. The clause was ultimately negatived.

Mr. LAIRD moved a clause providing that chain cables and anchors bought or sold for use on board British ships shall be impressed with an official proof-mark, as evidence of having been subjected to a certain authorised proof. Mr. M. GIBSON opposed the clause, urging the expense and trouble which the plan would create, and various practical objections. A mark, he observed, must be put upon every link to secure a proved chain. Upon a division, the clause was negatived by 188 to 101.

Mr. MOFFATT moved a clause to limit the invalidity of insurances by reason of the nature of the risk, which was agreed to, and added to the bill.

Mr. AYRTON moved a clause empowering the Board of Trade to appoint a Naval Court in certain cases, which was opposed by Mr. GIBSON, and negatived.

An amendment of the 52nd clause, involving the question of the measure of the liability of vessels doing damage, with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, moved by Sir H. CAIRNS, was negatived, upon a division, by 97 to 79.

Various other amendments of clauses were discussed, and some of them adopted.

THE GROWTH OF COTTON IN INDIA.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. J. B. SMITH called attention to the obstacles existing in India to the increased growth of cotton, and the importance to India and to this country of their removal. We were living now, he observed, in a cotton famine, which to a large class in this country was a famine of food, and the prospect of a supply from America was small. The only other country which could supply cotton in quantities was India. The Indian cotton, however, was considered inferior to the American, which was attributed to the state of the Indian mind. He detailed some of the efforts made to overcome the prejudices of the cultivators, and especially the results of the experiments of Mr. Shaw, in Dharwar, which proved that India was capable of growing cotton equal to ordinary Orleans, and this cotton formed the bulk of the raw material used in the manufactures of this country. He then adverted to the obstacles which impeded this branch of agriculture in India—the rudeness of the implements, the necessity of works of irrigation, the poverty of the ryots, and their dependence upon the souciers, or native bankers. But the great obstacle was the want of cheap carriage, and he dwelt upon the importance of opening the navigation of the river Godavary, which communicated with some of the finest cotton districts. He complained of the backwardness of the Government to promote this work, and, though he believed they were now in earnest, they were still parsimonious in their supply of money, which, even if borrowed, would yield a large return. But, without English superintendence and capital, good cotton could not be grown in India with advantage; and there must be good water conveyance. He wanted, then, to know what course the Government meant to pursue, and what encouragement they would offer to English agents. He moved for copies of further correspondence relating to the improvement of the navigation of the Godavary.

Mr. SMOLLETT could not admit the necessity of the Government giving a direct encouragement to the growth of cotton in India. All obstacles, however, should be removed, and the chief obstacle was, he said, the want of a permanent tenure of land, on the principle of Lord Cornwallis's settlement, in Bengal. From local knowledge, he professed great distrust in regard to the Godavary scheme, which he pronounced a mad proposition, the river running through an unhealthy country, destitute of timber, and without inhabitants.

Mr. TURNER stated the result of a purchase of cotton made for him in India, and its quality in comparison with American cotton. He believed we could get a sufficient supply of good cotton from India to meet all our wants, if the best efforts of the Indian Government were directed to the subject.

Sir C. Wood said he thought Mr. Smith had overlooked the state of the Indian finances, the difficulties with which the Government had contended, and what they had really done. He reminded the House of the large sums expended in India upon public works of one kind or another, and he did not think it wise or politic, he said, to borrow money for such a purpose. He stated the steps which had been taken by the Government to increase the supply of cotton, observing that all the evidence tended to show that the same means which had been employed in the case of sugar, silk, and indigo, would be equally successful in the growth and improvement of cotton, and he had no doubt that before long, if a remunerative price were paid for Indian cotton, we should be, if not independent of other countries for the supply of this article, supplied from India to a considerable extent. Whatever facilities the Government could give for the promotion of this object would be afforded. He showed

what had been accomplished in improving the means of communication by railroads, remarking that the construction of ordinary roads was difficult, owing to the nature of the soil and the absence of materials. As to the opening the navigation of the Godavary, he had always been of opinion that it was desirable; and, though he did not anticipate all the advantages which Mr. Smith expected from the work, the navigation should be opened, and everything had been done that could be done to complete it. He did not oppose the motion.

Mr. BAZLEY believed that large supplies of excellent cotton might be obtained from India, and urged the Government by every means in their power to promote and facilitate its cultivation by lessening the cost of carriage, augmenting the supply of water, and removing obstacles to the purchase of land.

The discussion was continued by Mr. A. Mills, Mr. Finlay, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Caird, Mr. Gregson, and Mr. Vansittart, with whom it ended.

The motion was withdrawn.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved for papers relating to the conduct of the Admiralty in reference to a court-martial held on the captain of the Conqueror for the loss of the ship, which Lord C. Paget declined to give. On a division the motion was lost by 67 to 42.

The House at length went into committee of supply *pro forma*.

In committee of Ways and Means a vote of 10,000,000*l.* was taken for the public service out of the Consolidated Fund.

Other bills were forwarded to stage.

Lord PALMERSTON, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect the treaty with the United States for the suppression of the African slave-trade, observed that the United States Government had behaved in the handsomest manner. Leave was given, and, after some further business, the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock.

On Friday, the House of Commons, at a morning sitting, went into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill; and progress having been resumed at clause 11, clauses up to 21 were agreed to after discussion.

DISTURBANCES AT BELGRADE.

At the evening sitting, in answer to Mr. Griffith, Mr. LAYARD said that the Government had received information of the bombardment of the Servian portion of Belgrade by the Turks, owing to its being believed that an attack on the Turkish fortress was meditated by the Servians; it did not last more than four hours. A commission was to be appointed by the Porte to inquire into the circumstances. He had no knowledge that Baron Hübner had offered at Constantinople the assistance of Austria to co-operate with the Porte, either in Bosnia or Servia.

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Mr. LINDSAY postponed his motion for the recognition of the Confederate States till the 11th of July. In doing so, he said he trusted that before that time the Government would see the necessity of taking the subject in hand, inasmuch as "it must be evident to every observant mind that, before long, those States must be an independent nation."

THE "BRITISH STAR" NEWSPAPER.

Mr. MAGUIRE commenced what turned out to be a sharp debate by moving for the correspondence which had taken place in reference to the suppression of the *British Star*, a paper printed in London, but circulated chiefly in Constantinople. In the course of his speech he entered into details respecting the treatment which the proprietor of that paper had received, and declared that in this special matter the British Government had become the merest cat's-paw of the worst system of despotism. He had asked the proprietor of the paper if he had offended any one in the paper, and had been told that there had been an article in it in reference to the Turkish loan and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and that perhaps this had hurt Mr. Layard's susceptibility—financially or otherwise. Mr. Maguire enlarged upon this point, and made allusions to Mr. Layard's connexion with the Ottoman Bank, which had managed the loan. He also expressed his opinion that the real reason why the report of Mr. Foster and Lord Hobart on the financial condition of Turkey had not been produced was because it would have interfered with the Turkish loan, which had been puffed by the Treasury bench. "If he had not great respect for the personal honour of the occupants of that bench, he would say that their conduct savoured of rigging the market." Mr. LAYARD replied in a speech marked by great asperity, and explained that the British Government had taken the course which had been taken because, if they had not done so, the continuance of the Post-office at Constantinople, which only existed by the sufferance of the Turkish Government, would have been jeopardised. Referring to Mr. Maguire's insinuations as to the Turkish loan, he said he would not condescend to answer such a man. This led to a scene, Mr. Scully demanding that the words of Mr. Layard should be taken down by the clerk. Before the matter could be settled, Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston had to interfere, and Mr. Layard apologised. Subsequently he made some disparaging remarks as to the tolerance of Roman Catholic countries compared with that of Turkey, which brought down an indignant remonstrance from Mr. Bright. The debate was continued by various speakers, and eventually Mr. Maguire withdrew his motion.

Lord C. HAMILTON brought forward a case which had occurred at the assizes for Tyrone, in which a solicitor who was concerned in a prosecution, as alleged, used his influence with his brother, the sub-

sheriff, to pack the jury, and was himself a grand juror.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. M'MAHON moved for a committee to inquire into the matter.

On a division, Mr. M'Mahon's motion was lost by 84 to 14.

The House then went into committee, and resumed immediately.

The Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE BURIAL BILL.

On Monday, petitions against the Burial Bill were presented from the parishioners of Great Henny and Little Henny, Essex; the Church Institution, Wakefield; the clergy and inhabitants of Drayton Bassett, Staffordshire; the Rural Dean and clergy of the deanery of Plympton; the clergy and lay consultees of the rural deanery of Bishop's Stortford; Burgate, Suffolk; from the parish of Dulas, Herefordshire; from the parishes of Hindringham, Hilborough, Cockley Cley, South Pickenham, Narborough, Swaffham, Bradenham, Briningham, Necton, East Dereham, Stibbard, North Pickenham, and Tattersett, Norfolk; clergy, churchwardens, and lay consultees of the rural deanery of Staveley, Derbyshire; inhabitants of Copley, in the parish of Halifax; from Kirkburn, East Riding; the rural deanery of Holywell; Braunston, Helidon, Thorpe Mandeville, Catesby, Wootton, and Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire; the rural deanery of Trentham; the Midland Lay and Clerical Church of England Association, held at Nottingham; the Rural Dean and clergy of the deanery of Southwell; clergy of the rural deanery of Lindisfarne, Durham, and Bamburgh; Castleton, Derbyshire; and from Harworth and Elwick Hall. [Many other petitions to the same effect have been presented at previous sittings of the House during the week.]

Petitions in favour of the same bill were presented from the chairman and secretaries of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, a body representing more than 1,000 congregations of Protestant Dissenters of the Baptist denomination in the United Kingdom, by S'r M. PETO.

MARRIAGES (IRELAND) BILL.

In reply to Mr. Gregory, Mr. WHITESIDE said that he apprehended the state of public business would render it very improbable that the Marriages (Ireland) Bill, of which his hon. and learned friend the member for Belfast (S'r H. Cairns) had charge, would be proceeded with this session.

THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

The House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee upon Fortifications and Works, Sir G. LEWIS moved a resolution, "That, towards providing a further sum for defraying the expenses of the construction of works for the defence of the Royal dockyards and arsenals, and of the ports of Dover and Portland, and for the creation of a central arsenal, a sum not exceeding 1,200,000*l.* be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury be authorised and empowered to raise the said sum by annuities, for a term not exceeding thirty years; and that such annuities shall be charged upon and be payable out of the said Consolidated Fund." He said that the increased expenditure for works of defence had been forced on the Government by public opinion, and not by the Horse Guards, and he went at considerable length into a comparison of the estimates of this year with those of 1858-59, explaining how the increase in them had arisen. With respect to the proposal to arrest the progress of all the works of defence, he contended that such a course would be ruinous. The works at Spithead would, however, be suspended, till next June.

Mr. BRIGHT suggested that the words "for the erection of a central arsenal" should be omitted in the resolution.

Sir G. LEWIS said no money was asked for the central arsenal.

Mr. OSBORNE expressed surprise at the version given by Sir G. Lewis of the word "efficiency,"—that it meant a draught upon the Treasury; this was not, he said, his translation of the word. He thought this was a proper time to consider the whole plan of these national defences, which had, in an evil hour, been brought before the House. The sum originally estimated for those defences was 11,500,000*l.*, and the House had been told by the First Minister, in a hobgoblin speech, that money for these defences must be voted at once; that they were necessary for the immediate safety of the country; and he had suggested 9,000,000*l.*, while the then Secretary for War (Lord Herbert) asked for only 5,000,000*l.* The House resisted; but it had voted 2,000,000*l.*, and it was now asked for 1,200,000*l.* more. After a severely critical examination of the results of the experiments at Shoeburyness, and of the conclusions drawn by the Defence Commissioners and the Government, and urging the superfluity of forts for the protection of dockyards, since ships would never attack forts, but would shell the yards at a distance, he called attention to the position of the country as to naval artillery, observing that we had no naval gun for close quarters at the present moment but the old 68-pounder. He examined the evidence taken by the Commissioners on the subject of the Armstrong guns, including that of Sir W. Armstrong himself, who confessed that he had had no experience of their effect beyond 200 yards. He insisted that the House had yet no approximate estimate of the cost of the forts, which would come to something like 20,000,000*l.*, and asked whether it would sanction such a profligate expenditure of

money. Then, by the original plan, the forts were to be of granite; now they were to be of iron. As to the land defences, under the new conditions of war, while we had the command of the Channel, the landing of a military force upon our shores was an impossibility, and to garrison these forts would require 95,000 men. He alleged specific objections to some of the fortifications, particularly to those at Dover, contending that, so far from those forts being national defences, they would be national robberies of the public purse. He moved, as an amendment to the resolution, to leave out the words after "That," in order to add "considering the changes and improvements now in progress affecting the science of attack and defence, it is not at present expedient to proceed with the construction of the proposed forts on the shoals at Spithead, or the additional defences at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Dover, recommended by the Commissioners appointed to consider the defences of the United Kingdom; and that, in any general system of national defence, the navy should be regarded as the arm on which the country must mainly depend."

Sir G. LEWIS, in reply to Mr. Osborne, invited the attention of the House to the precise practical effect of the resolution and that of the amendment, which he considered the very worst of the several courses which might have been adopted by the Government. He cited opinions of eminent authorities to show that Mr. Osborne had greatly over-estimated the number of men necessary to garrison the forts.

Sir F. SMITH supported the amendment, and urged the Government to stop all the works they could. If we had a sufficient fleet, as we ought to have, why, he asked, should we crouch behind walls? He would stop all useless works, and proceed only with those in a forward state, and which it would be discreditable to stop. To keep down our fleet and to increase our army in order to man fortifications was a bad policy.

Mr. A. BRUCE defended the course taken by the Government. Mr. D. SEYMOUR agreed with Mr. Osborne that the evidence taken before the Commissioners was entirely opposed to the conclusions at which they had arrived. Mr. VIVIAN hoped that the construction of the Spithead forts would be proceeded with. Sir S. NORTHCOTE objected to the mode adopted of providing for a large expenditure like this, and to dealing with the matter, not in the ordinary mode, in a regular estimate, but by way of loan. Mr. BENTINCK contended that we could not defend Spithead without ships, but we could do so with ships without forts.

Sir S. M. PETO pointed out the discrepancies between the different reports of the Defence Commissioners and the antagonism of the reports with the evidence, arguing therefrom that the Government should not rely upon their opinion unless they were associated with other men. If forts were not sufficient for their intended purpose, they would be a source of weakness; and it was the opinion of competent authorities that the majority of the projected forts would be practically valueless, while there would be no difficulty in framing a cupola vessel to carry great guns and work them with as much ease as in a fort. He bore his personal testimony to the friendly feeling of the ruler and people of France towards this country, which was a reason, he thought, for not voting an enormous sum of money for these forts.

After some remarks from Sir J. WALSH and Mr. MONSELL,

Lord PALMERSTON, with reference to an objection put forward by Sir S. NORTHCOTE, said that the reason which influenced the Government had been that these forts were of the nature of permanent works, the cost of which it was but just to throw upon a certain number of future years by terminable annuities. All the Government could do was to take the opinion of the most competent judges, and to adopt the plan they recommended. Although differences of views would necessarily exist upon such a subject, the Government had adopted the plan they recommended to the House, the object being to provide for the defence of our dockyards, which were essential to the maintenance of our navy.

As to the Plymouth forts, the objections to those at Spithead did not apply to the Plymouth forts. The measures of defence proposed by the resolution were not prompted by any hostile sentiment towards foreign powers; they were essential to a good understanding with foreign Powers. It was impossible to calculate upon the continuance of friendly feelings on the part of other States, and this country ought not to be left destitute of means of national defence. That the Emperor of the French was actuated by friendly feelings towards this country he was as much convinced as Sir M. Peto; the Emperor had in several instances evinced the most cordial feelings. In conclusion, he hoped and trusted that the House would not go back from its decision two years ago, the principle being the same, and the measure one which had been affirmed by a large majority.

Mr. DISRAELI complained of the inconsistency and vacillation of the Government upon this great scheme. What had been its origin? A paper had been laid before the House in which the cost was estimated at 11,500,000*l.* Lord Palmerston had stated it at 9,000,000*l.*; the then Secretary for War reduced it to 5,000,000*l.*, and the present Secretary stated it at 6,500,000*l.* Yet Lord Palmerston had talked of the inconsistency and vacillation of the House! Mr. DISRAELI defended Sir S. Northcote, who had, in his opinion, fairly stated the objections to the mode in which this question had been put before the House, which would thereby lose its control over the money

to be expended upon the fortifications. In twisting Sir Stafford with a change of opinion upon this subject, Lord Palmerston, he observed, had forgotten his own change of opinion, especially with relation to France. He considered that the Government were entering upon a new and dangerous career, in raising funds for a large expenditure not by taxation, but by loan. Under the circumstances, however, the great point was to get the bill (to be founded upon the resolution) into committee, when the whole scheme could be discussed in detail, and he thought it would be therefore better that the amendment should not be pressed.

After a reply by Mr. OSBORNE, who said he should not press his amendment, the original resolution was agreed to.

The remaining orders were then proceeded with, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

CONVERSAZIONE OF THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

A conversazione of the friends of peace was held at the house of Dr. HODGKIN, in Bedford-square, on the evening of Thursday, the 19th inst. Gentlemen of various nationalities were present.

At Dr. HODGKIN's request, the Rev. H. RICHARD briefly explained the object of the meeting.

M. BARBIER, a gentleman who purposes offering a prize of 10,000*f.* for an essay or essays on the subject of International Colleges, was introduced by Mr. COBDEN, and requested to give some outline of his plan. M. Barbier, after commenting on the great drawback to friendly intercourse which a difference of language occasions, detailed a scheme for a series of International Colleges, where children of various nationalities should be brought together at an early age, and from constant association acquire two or three languages with ease.

After some remarks on M. Barbier's plan from Dr. HODGKIN, M. VISSCHERS, and Dr. EMMERTON, the subject of armaments was especially brought under notice.

Mr. RICHARD suggested that it might be desirable to elicit some general declaration of opinion from intelligent and influential men of all countries against the present system of ruinous rivalry in armaments during peace. It was not difficult to see that in all countries there was a movement slowly developing itself in favour of reducing those immense preparations for war. He thought it might be possible to take advantage of this general revulsion from the ruinous extravagance of late years to secure a strong expression of opinion from men of all nations, which though not addressed directly to governments, might be very useful in giving direction to the public opinion of Europe.

Mr. COBDEN thought such a declaration as had been suggested, if extensively signed, would be valuable. He believed the present retrograde state of opinion on the subject of a policy of peace was greatly owing to the commercial and general prosperity of the last few years. Some time since when peace was more popular we were emerging from adversity, and were in the peaceful frame of mind which adversity begets. Now we were displaying the vainglorious and pugnacious effects of prosperity. This was shown not only by the mania for armaments and amateur soldiering of the day, but also by the growth of expensive luxuries and frivolous amusements. Literature had caught the taint, and as for politics they had become a jest.

Messrs. Joseph COOPER, Robert ALSOUP, Leone LEVI, and Chamerovzow remarked on the subject under discussion.

A Spanish gentleman opposed the proposition for a declaration, on the ground that the signers would be marked men, and that the movement would bring ridicule on the cause if only a few signatures were obtained.

M. AUGUSTE VISSCHERS thought that the way to bring about universal peace was by its friends ceaselessly promulgating peace views in their own circles. Free-trade, uniformity of coins, weights, &c., with many similar reforms, were aids to peace, to be earnestly promoted by them. He doubted whether many signatures could be obtained to the proposed declaration, and thought it would fail in being effective when so many Governments had at the present time specific warlike ends in view.

An animated conversational discussion followed M. Visschers' stirring and eloquent appeal on behalf of strenuous individual effort, in which Mr. Leone Levi and other gentlemen took part. The general expression of sentiment was in favour of the proposed declaration, not as an address to governments, but as an embodiment of public opinion. The proceedings of the evening were concluded by some impressive remarks from Mr. Cobden, who, whilst avowing that he had never identified himself with the abstract principles of the Peace Society, paid a warm tribute to the tolerant co-operation which he had always received from that body, and pointed out some instances which had come before his notice of the signal benefit which had attended its operations.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY to Europe arrived at Rotterdam on the 14th inst. On arrival at the Hague the Ambassadors were received with increased ceremony by the civil and military authorities, and were conducted to their hotel (where a banquet had been prepared for them), through a double line of grenadiers and riflemen. It is expected that the Ambassadors will be received by the King on the 29th inst.

Literature.

*"RELIGIO CHEMICI."**

"George Wilson had it in his heart for many years to write a book corresponding to the *Religio Medici* of Sir Thomas Browne, with the title, *Religio Chemici*. Several of the essays in this volume were intended to form chapters of it, but the health and leisure necessary to carry out his plans were never attainable, and thus fragments only of the designed work exist. These fragments, however, being in most cases like finished gems waiting to be set, some of them are now given in a collected form to his friends and the public. In loving remembrance of his purpose the name chosen by himself has been adopted, although the original design can be but very faintly represented."

This is the account given of the contents of the volume before us, by Miss Jessie A. Wilson, who has edited these writings of her brother. Not quite half of this volume really illustrates the subject announced by the title. The essays on Chemistry and Natural Theology, on the Chemistry of the Stars, and on Chemical Final Causes, all directly or indirectly treat of the moral and religious aspects of chemical science. The other papers (with the exception of a short address to medical students on the Resurrection, in which there is nothing of any particular interest, and which is decidedly below the level of anything else in the volume), are biographical accounts of Boyle, Wollaston, and Dalton, which originally appeared in the *British Quarterly Review*. These papers are truly admirable specimens of scientific biography. Not professing to give any exhaustive account either of the men or of their scientific discoveries and researches, they are genial in their estimate of character, and sufficiently full and always accurate in describing the results of scientific investigations.

The writings of Dr. George Wilson always show a reverent and devout mind, gifted with a bright and vivid imagination, well stored with a great variety of scientific facts. His knowledge was not an oppressive weight, overloading his mind—it was part of himself, indeed the real depth and solidity of his scientific gifts were sometimes disguised by the ease and almost playfulness with which he could display the dry facts of science invested with all the rich colouring which gathered round them as they passed through his mind. We forget the choice and rare quality of the scientific hints, because they are so attractively presented. We only see the kindly and gentle face of the man, "wearing all that weight of learning, lightly like a flower." Doubtless some of the softer and more delicate qualities of his writings depended on the physical state of the writer. George Wilson was all his life frail and infirm, and for some years before he died was the subject of disease which caused acute pain and suffering. If the character is firm enough and the temperament elastic enough to resist the depression likely to result from a severe and agonising surgical operation, it is likely that new tenderness, as well as deeper earnestness, will be the result of passing through such a painful ordeal. It was so with George Wilson. His humour and playfulness have in them a shade of sadness which shows not only a sensitive but a suffering nature. There is nothing morbid in this, the suffering is itself refined, and shows itself by no egotistic allusions to the details of disease. It appears not as a sensation but as a modifying element, qualifying and purifying the entire flow of thought and feeling.

Of the three essays relating to the religious aspects of chemistry, that on chemical final causes is by far the most valuable. One of the purposes that seems to have entered into the conception of the projected work, "*Religio Chemici*," was to show what contributions Chemistry can offer to Natural Theology. The profound and brilliant discussion on the final causes or reasons why phosphorus, iron, and nitrogen enter into the animal organism, is, we think, a far more valuable offering to the theology of nature, than any further addition to the design argument, such as is attempted in the essay on Chemistry and Natural Theology. A full discussion of the reason of this would lead us too far, and would be unsuited to our columns. A hint may, however, be offered.

Most persons are sensible of some defect in arguments such as the Bridgewater Treatises contain—elaborate attempts to prove by appeals to the facts of nature that an intelligent designer has been at work in Creation. Dr. George Wilson himself expresses this dissatisfaction, but attributes it to the fact that the argument is too

one-sided—all the facts which prove wise and benevolent design are carefully exhibited, while all facts pointing in the opposite direction are as carefully suppressed. It is for this reason, he supposes, that the Bridgewater Treatises "are esteemed by men on account of their science, not their Theology, and are scarcely read by women at all." This is to a great extent true: but although Dr. Wilson challenges a fair and impartial examination of both aspects of nature, he himself has not a single suggestion to offer as to the mode in which its apparent anomalies are to be interpreted, except, indeed, the inevitable one that the problem is insoluble, and should be treated as such. We apprehend that there is another ground of dissatisfaction, deeper than this. When natural facts or phenomena are presented, and we are asked to account for them, we may do so in two ways; by assuming either a force inherent in nature or a power external to nature; either impersonal force or personal will. Either a *vis in machina* or a *Deus ex machina*.

Which of these two explanations we shall accept, we must determine by considerations which do not belong to Natural Theology at all. By one as much as the other we are landed in mystery—reasons must be found for accepting the one rather than the other. Now when the problem raised by the design argument is thus stated, it is obvious that no help towards a solution can be found by any accumulation of facts illustrative of design. The question for solution is completely and sufficiently presented by one fact; all the rest are so many reiterations of the question, *Am I in contact with force or personality?*—not a solution. There is, moreover, something unnatural in the attempt to reach a conclusion as to the being and attributes of God by a constructive and accumulative process of induction;—hoping thus to see the Infinite Being gradually emerging into distinctness as the instances multiply. And even if the conviction is accepted, because it is found that the notion of a *vis in machina* is untenable, there is not much more satisfaction. Is the belief in a God to be only a metaphysical hypothesis adopted to explain an otherwise insoluble problem? is it to be brought into competition with some other notion, and only accepted because the balance of probabilities seems to preponderate in its favour?

We think that a due consideration of these objections to the method so often followed in treatises on Natural Theology would have led Professor George Wilson to a different use of the facts which he has so lucidly presented in his "Essay on Chemistry and Natural Theology." The method actually adopted in the "Essay on Chemical Final Causes" is founded on a far deeper and truer conception of the mode in which Natural Science may be brought into the service of Theology. There is no attempt to prove design—its existence is assumed. The fact that there is a living soul in Nature is the starting-point, not the conclusion, of the reasoning, and the aim is to read the thoughts of that Soul, and to understand its intentions and methods of working.

Not the least merit of this method is, that as one of interrogation, rather than of affirmation, the conclusion is really infinite, and never to be fully grasped. This is most admirably alluded to, in a different connexion, by the author, in considering the objection to the search after final causes, that the search must be barren of result. We can never get to the deepest or ultimate final cause of anything, just because no Divine thought can be fully fathomed. For the same reason, the mental attitude in which final causes are regarded is essentially that of reverent humility, not the self-flattering elation which may easily possess the logical reasoner who has landed in a conclusion by the force of his own intellect, and proved a Designer because he finds indication of Design. In illustration of this we must quote the beautiful, impressive, and eloquent words of Professor George Wilson:—

"What we call a final cause, is not God's final cause, but only that small corner of it which we can comprehend in our widest glance. The fragmentary corner fills our intellects, not because it is vast, but because they are small, and we find how small they have made it, the moment we try to make the fragment a measure of infinite wisdom. The wisest of us is but a microscopic shell in the ocean of Omnipotence, and when left on the shore with a drop of its waters in our cup, we cannot reflect in its tiny mirror more than a drop's worth of the meaning of the universe. And yet we speak as if out of that drop the whole universe might arise! Men of cold, logical intellect have so fully realised this, that on all hands they remind students of science that Bacon declared final causes to be sterile, comparing them to nuns or vestal virgins dedicated to God."

"I accept Bacon's statement, and still more his comparison. He is held by most who quote his famous condemnation of final causes to have pronounced them essentially unfruitful; but if he did not intend simply to signify that they are unfruitful to man, he could not have chosen a comparison better fitted to signify an unfruitfulness which was of extrinsic, not intrinsic origin."

"Final causes are sterile, not merely like as, but for the same reason as, the Vestal Virgins were, namely, because they belong to God. These virgins, as well as others, might have become mothers; but no man dare

wed them, for they were God's Brides. Neither can any man mate with final causes: they will bear no offspring to him. And exactly for that reason are they the most perfect of earthly witnesses to the being and perfections of God. Gentle, solemn, and beautiful, they attract men, and modestly permit them to look on their features; but awe mingles with admiration in the gazer's heart, and the ever-burning fires on the vestal altar forbid all close or impious approach. Nevertheless, we must seek after, and love final causes, even with a lover's passion, although in this life they never can be ours. An irresistible impulse compels us to cling to them. It would be a proof of insanity if we were only mortals; as would also be that attempt to be omniscient, which is the constant, though often unconscious aim of every student. But both are the most natural and irrepressible instincts of immortals, who look forward, through God's mercy, to all eternity as their time of studentship, and to all His infiniteness as the object of their study. For such the contemplation of final causes will never end, any more than it will ever beget satiety."

*MRS. STOWE'S "AGNES OF SORRENTO."**

It is almost to be wished that one might make the appearance of a new book by Mrs. Stowe the occasion for offering another tribute of respect to the deep pathos, rich humour, lively narrative, earnest piety, and winning geniality of her "Uncle Tom's Cabin," so little does "Agnes of Sorrento" prompt any enthusiastic expression of admiration. There are, indeed, passages in this last story which are worthy of their authoress; but the whole impression is rather that of disappointment. The tale is very, very quiet, almost torpid, and its languid course is too often interrupted, especially during the first part of the narrative, by dry historical digressions, and descriptions of scenery in which there is a wearisome amount of sameness, and not very much graphic force. Anything more unsuited for the pretty considerable fraction-of-a-million readers of the *Cornhill*, to whom it was first offered, we cannot well imagine. It suggests the idea of reciting a lullaby to a crowded Covent Garden audience, between the acts of an exciting opera. Agnes of Sorrento is a dear, good girl, without any positive qualities to render her particularly interesting—an innocent creature who spends her days in selling oranges and counting her beads. She is the granddaughter of a peasant, whose daughter, being petted by a princess, won the heart of the prince, her son. The marriage was performed in secret, and on being discovered, the lawful wife is disowned by the family, banished, and dies broken-hearted soon after her child is born. Agnes is brought up under the protection of a strong-minded but affectionate old grandmother, her chief companions being the nuns of a convent who shelter her whenever she is obliged to be absent from her watchful guardian. As she grows up, her own ambition is to lead the holy life of a nun, and there seems every probability of her becoming an illustrious saint. Her grandmother, however, designs her to be the wife of an unwieldy but respectable blacksmith, and, in painful remembrance of the tragedy of her birth, dreads and repels the approach of all suitors belonging to a class above their own. But a handsome cavalier falls in love with her, and pursues her, in the usual improper style, by gold rings, serenades, and madrigals, stolen kisses, and ingenious evasions of jealous grandmamma. The cavalier is a youth of noble birth, under sentence of excommunication from the infamous Alexander the Sixth, who sanctions the spoliations and outrages which Cæsar Borgia has perpetrated on the family and possessions of the same cavalier, Agostino Sarelli. Agnes finds herself so attracted by the cavalier as to imperil her plans of saintship, and in the innocence of her heart determines to make a pilgrimage to Rome, partly to confirm her own purpose of self-dedication, but chiefly that she may secure the salvation of the heretical cavalier, whose love she requires by devoting herself to the attempt to secure his rescue from ecclesiastical, and therefore, she supposes, eternal damnation. Her reconciliation to a marriage with an excommunicated man is brought about by discovering that the holy city of Rome is a den of thieves, and that holy Father is a rogue and a monster. She is seized by the agents of Cæsar Borgia, and rescued by the followers of Agostino. At the same time the sister of her father discovers in Agnes her kinswoman, and gives her sanction to this union between her house and that of Sarelli.

There are other characters, necessary to the development of the plot, and these, though subordinate, are in reality far more interesting than the principals. Especially is this the case with Father Francesco, the superior of a brotherhood of Capuchins, Agnes's father-confessor, a man of noble family, who had been gay in his youth, and who hides a soul of passionate force under the sombre and undemonstrative sobriety of his monk's cowl and serge. He becomes passionately

* *Religio Chemici. Essays by GEORGE WILSON, F.R.S.E., late Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh. London and Cambridge: Macmillan.*

* *Agnes of Sorrento. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.*

attached to his fair penitent, and the struggle between his monastic obligations and his yearning after the forbidden bliss of winning the love of Agnes is powerfully described. Agnes has also an uncle, an artist-monk, a follower of Savonarola, who interests us by his poetic sensibility to beauty in nature and character, his enthusiastic devotion to art, as well as by the purity and bravery of his character, by which he is delivered from the moral danger of reverencing vice, because his spiritual submission is pledged to the Pope.

The interior and spiritual part of the process by which the life purposes of Agnes are revolutionised and reversed, her most cherished ideal dethroned, her deepest beliefs rudely shaken and almost shattered,—all this, which we were expecting to meet with, as the issue of the plot unfolded, is entirely omitted. The change is violently produced by external circumstances, and the interior moral convulsion which must have accompanied it is not described at all. Probably Agnes could not have been the subject of any very profound spiritual crisis. She has not the force or independence of character necessary for such massive movements. Her piety is of the exotic or feverish type, and the beauty of her character is derived more from the hectic flush of disease than from the native bloom of health. And yet, for this very reason, we should be interested in knowing how such a frail, delicate constitution can bear the transition from undisturbed repose in the belief of a pious Father of Christendom, to the actual discovery that brings her into sympathy with one whom she looks upon as a doomed apostate. We suppose Mrs. Stowe had not space left in the story for a brain fever, with ten days' delirium, and a protracted convalescence, followed by a resurrection to this new consciousness. Very few novelists would have resisted the temptation to bridge the gulf by this expedient. Mrs. Stowe has been nimble enough to leap over the chasm, leaving it still unbridged.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Lectures on the Epistle of James. By Rev. RALPH WARDLAW, D.D. Edited by his Son. (Edinburgh and London: Fullarton and Co.) This is the eighth and concluding volume of the posthumous works of Dr. Wardlaw. The lectures it contains were delivered only a few months before his death; but were then recomposed from notes of a similar series, written forty-one years previously. The early vigour of his youth and the ripeness of his age meet in this "final contribution to the cause of Divine truth." As forming an exposition they are thorough, penetrating, and acutely intelligent. As preaching they have the author's usual characteristics, in their finest development. An excellent portrait is prefixed. Although the eight volumes of posthumous works originally proposed to be published are now completed, there remain, we are told, "over three hundred lectures written in extenso on the leading characters of Scripture history." What industry is this! And what prudent reserve,—that the author should never have published any of these productions, which would so surely have had a considerable price in the market for popular biblical works. No doubt a selection will be made, and be hereafter given to the public; by whom it will certainly be welcomed if, as may be presumed will be the case, the high excellence of the volumes just issued be maintained.—*Passing Events Improved.*

By Rev. F. FERGUSON, M.A. (Glasgow: Adamson. London: Ward.) Here are selections from the author's monthly Sunday evening discourses; in which he takes topics or events of the day susceptible of a decidedly religious application. They are careful, direct, and often powerful. But our sympathy is not with this order of preaching. Mr. Ferguson has not fallen into the extreme of the error, as we see it in some preachers, who take public events as mere catch-words for common-place sermons, or as vulgar stimulants to a flagging attendance on the ministry. But he is, in our judgment, still in error. And the error, underlying all preaching of the kind, is one tainted with the spirit of quackery, which so desperately infests the public performances of our time. We cannot approve a subject such as this, "The Great Alternative of submission or defiance laid before the sinner by God, illustrated by the Alternative laid before America by the British Government"; or as this, "Search for the Lost; preached when the news arrived concerning the fate of Franklin and his fellow voyagers"; or as this, "Burns, and the lapse of a Hundred Years." The "improvement" of these may be possible; but Mr. Ferguson's practical teaching is not always fitted to make healthy impressions, while his theology (little of it as appears here) is not to be suffered to pass without challenge.—*A Popular Examination of some of the "Essays and Reviews."*

By WILLIAM ADAMSON. (London: Ward and Co.) A little work prepared as lectures, subsequently printed in the columns of the *Christian News*, and now reproduced for the benefit of those who may not have much knowledge of Biblical criticism and interpretation, and may not need or be able to profit by anything more than an examination of those difficulties and objections started by the "Essays and Reviews," which are most likely to tell upon the ignorance or lurking doubt of the

universal popular mind. To such it may be useful by its very limitations, and by a style which is scarcely suited to a lofty discussion. And it has been carefully studied, and honestly wrought out, though but a popular production.—*The Fathers of the Wesley Family, Clergymen in Dorsetshire, 1650-62.* By WILLIAM BEAL. (London: W. Freeman.) A second and considerably enlarged edition of a little narrative which has its special interest for this Bicentenary year. The men and the facts brought together from both public and private sources by Mr. Beal, are interesting enough to carry one through the book, and to give it a value. But of the manner in which it is written, the less said the better.—*Immanuel; or, the Mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of God.* Unfolded by JAMES USHER, Archbishop of Armagh. (London: Nisbet and Co.) This discourse of the celebrated Usher's is reprinted carefully from the editions of 1649 and 1677; "with the view of contrasting the preaching of the clergy of our Church two hundred years ago with that which prevails among them in the present day. The testimony of a man so orthodox, "and of such high standing and authority in the Church of England, so soon after the great era of the Reformation from Popery, furnishes a model for comparison entirely unobjectionable and free from sectarian prejudices." It is added, that "the preaching in both cases cannot be right;" and it is no doubt intended to condemn the prevailing type of representation as to the Incarnation and the Atonement. But, apart from this special purpose, there can be no doubt of the historical interest of the republication, and the theological importance of the discourse.—*Great Missionaries:* by Rev. A. THOMSON, D.D. (London: T. Nelson and Sons.) A series of biographies of modern missionaries. As to the earlier of these, the author has brought together scattered materials; as to most of the later, has condensed the larger and sometimes too elaborate lives of them already existing. The merit is, that there is no mere compilation; but that the facts have been digested in the author's own mind, and a new result is produced in narratives that have a life in them, and that are penetrated by a true intelligence as to the principles and teachings of the characters delineated. The sketches are of Eliot, Brainerd, Christian David, John Williams, Vanderkemp, Campbell, Asabel Grant, Ziegenbalg (in some respects the most interesting of the group, and novel to most readers), Swartz, Carey, Martyn, and Judson.—*The Psalmist:* edited by VINCENT NOVELLO. (London: J. Haddon.) This is a new edition of the *Vocal Score* of our favourite Tune-book, reduced one-fourth in price. We are neither to criticise nor praise it now. Our admirations and thanks were long ago warmly expressed. And although several recent and very excellent works (of some of which we propose to take early notice) have their distinguishing features and peculiar adaptation to use in congregations where there is little musical culture, we still think the *Psalmist* unsurpassed as a handbook of the highest order of Psalmody. It will meet many often-felt needs, to have it accessible in all its forms at such an important reduction in price.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The court left Windsor Castle for Osborne on Friday. At Gosport, her Majesty was received by some of the principal officers of the port and garrison, but all outward ceremonial was dispensed with.

Her Majesty has declined to give her assent to the proposal that the Prince of Wales should lay the foundation-stone of the new Preston Town-hall in September next; stating that it is her desire that none of the Royal children should take part in any public ceremonial during the present year.

By express command of her Majesty, no demonstration commemorative of her accession was held on Friday in London or elsewhere.

The Queen will reside at Windsor for much longer periods than heretofore. Her Majesty has said she shall be more endeared to Windsor than ever.—*Court Journal.*

The wedding of the Princess Alice will be conducted so privately that there will not even be music; and the great officers of State will take their departure immediately after luncheon. We believe that, after the marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse, the Royal bride and bridegroom will retire to St. Clare, the charming residence of Colonel and Lady Catherine Vernon Harcourt, at Spring Vale, but that their stay there will be limited to a few days. Spring Vale is some three miles from Ryde.—*Court Journal.*

The Viceroy of Egypt, attended by the Hon. Charles A. Murray, received a deputation from the Scotch Church, on board his yacht, off Woolwich, on Thursday morning. The deputation waited on the Viceroy to present a copy of the vote of thanks of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and also an address from the committee having charge of the Scotch mission at Alexandria, thanking his Highness for the gift of a vessel for the celebration of Divine service for British seamen who frequent the port of Alexandria, which thanks had been communicated to his Highness by the Queen's consul-general in Egypt. Upon the present occasion, the sincere thanks of the General Assembly were offered for the recent and munificent gift of a valuable piece of ground for the erection of a church and

school for the service of the Scotch residents at Alexandria.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

On Thursday, Said Pacha dined with Earl Russell in Chesham-place, and on Friday, Viscount Palmerston visited his Highness at the residence of the Turkish Embassy in Bryanston-square. On Saturday his Highness dined with the Premier.

Miscellaneous News.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The attendance on Wednesday was 45,237, and on Thursday 55,473. The Prince of Wales, with the Princess Helena, was in the building all day on Thursday, and devoted a long time to the inspection of Elkington's case. The attendance on Friday was 26,849. The Viceroy of Egypt was present. On Saturday (when the admission charge was reduced from 5s. to 2s. 6d.) the attendance was 20,597. Prince Napoleon was among the visitors as well as on Monday. On the last-named day the attendance was 49,237. The total receipts for the past week were £12,804*l.* against £16,421*l.* in the corresponding week of 1851. The public distribution of the medals awarded by the jurors to the exhibitors, will take place at a grand *fête* in the Horticultural Gardens, on Friday, the 11th of July. The Duke of Cambridge will attend as the representative of her Majesty, and will take the leading part in the distribution of the prizes.

FUNERAL OF EARL CANNING.—On Saturday, the remains of the first and last Earl Canning were committed to the tomb in Westminster Abbey, in the midst of memorials of some of the noblest among England's departed great. The ceremonial was imposing and affecting, and was attended by large numbers of the colleagues and friends of the deceased. Amongst them were Lord Palmerston, "looking solemn and somewhat more careworn than usual," and who, thirty-five years before, stood at the side of the same tomb, when George Canning was laid there; Lord Clyde, the Dukes of Newcastle, Buccleuch, and Argyle, the Bishop of Oxford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Speaker, and many members of the Houses of Parliament. There were many weeping eyes beside the grave, and perhaps a more sincere sympathy for one so prematurely called away was never evinced.

DWELLINGS OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.—The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes took place on Thursday, at the Office, 19, Coleman-street. It appeared that the net profits of the present year exceeded those of last by £191*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and amounted altogether to £2,625*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, sufficient to pay a dividend of 2*½* per cent., but the directors recommended that a dividend of 2*¼* per cent., free of income-tax, should be declared, which would leave a balance of about £35*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* to be carried to the guarantee fund, and which would increase that fund to the sum of £2,008*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The report was adopted, and a dividend declared.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham was the scene of a frightful explosion on Saturday, by which eight persons at least have lost their lives, and a large number been so severely injured that some of them cannot recover. The explosion took place in a percussion cap manufactory belonging to Messrs. Walker, and situate in Graham-street. It occurred at a time when the workpeople were all on the premises waiting for the payment of their wages, and thus the number of sufferers was largely increased. Two of the Messrs. Walker were killed. The building was completely destroyed, and the adjoining property very much injured. The scene after night-fall, when efforts were being made to extricate those buried beneath the ruins, is described as most impressive.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTY ON COTTON GOODS.—A deputation from the operatives of various manufacturing towns in Lancashire waited upon Sir Charles Wood on Wednesday to present memorials praying for the abolition of duties imposed on British-manufactured goods imported into India. Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., introduced the deputation, who were accompanied by several Lancashire members. Sir Charles Wood, in reply to the representations of several members of the deputation, entered into a lengthy statement of the finances of India. Amongst other things he said there had been a mistake in Mr. Laing's recent financial statement, and that, instead of there being a surplus, there would be a deficit of nearly 400,000*l.* As to the reduction asked for, he answered that he could not afford to part with the duty.

THE CREDULITY OF THE UPPER CLASSES.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Thursday, Rachel Leverton, better known as Madame Rachel, the "ladies' face enameller," sued the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, heir presumptive to a Scotch earldom, for the amount of her bill for improving the countenance of his wife. Madame Rachel deals in "Alabaster powder, Circassian bloom, and the Magnet Rock Dew-water, from Sahara," and her terms for enamelling a lady are "160 guineas and upwards." In the present case the plaintiff deposed that Mrs. Carnegie, who is quite young, had a large scar on her bosom, caused by an abscess, and was otherwise "much faded." The scar was hidden by the plaintiff, by her secret process, and the lady was enamelled four times all over the face, neck, bust, and arms. Mrs. Carnegie expressed great satisfaction each time, and told the plaintiff she had attended a ball at Monmouth, and had represented the character of "Snow" with great

success. The plaintiff's claim for these services was £936. She added, on cross-examination, that her process was well known to the aristocracy, and that she occasionally enamelled children. The process had a permanent effect, and Mrs. Carnegie had been beautified "for ever." The defence was that Mrs. Carnegie had a private fortune of nearly £800/- a year, and the defendant was not therefore liable. The jury at once returned a verdict for the defendant. Mrs. Carnegie was in court throughout the trial.

MR. BAZLEY, M. P., ON JAMAICA COTTON.—A plea for cotton and for industry was recently addressed to the members of the Royal Institution by Mr. Bazley, in which he stated that by the cotton manufacturers five-million persons found employment in this country before the recent dearth of the raw material, and that the yearly value of all the cotton manufacturers had been eighty millions. He mentioned Jamaica as admirably adapted for the cultivation of cotton, and from that island and the West Indies generally he said a sufficient quantity could be grown to supply all the manufacturers in England. A sample of cloth woven from West India cotton was exhibited, and Mr. Bazley said he understood that Lord Brougham intended to set the fashion of wearing West Indian cotton by having a waistcoat made from that material. Since that time, Mr. Bazley himself, Mr. S. Gurney, M.P., Mr. Handel Coosham, Mr. Vickers, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. Richardson, and other gentlemen, have followed Lord Brougham's example.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—The general meeting and midsummer election of this charity took place on Friday at the London Tavern, Mr. Sheriff Cockerell presiding. The Rev. T. W. Aveling, hon. secretary, read the report, which stated that during the past year twenty children had left the institution; twenty had been admitted at two elections, and five by purchase; and there were now in the asylum 180, all of whom were well. Special efforts had been made to liquidate the debt of the institution, and a sum of 4,000/- had been paid or promised, including a legacy of 1,000/- from the late Rev. Dr. Reed, for whose loss the committee expressed the deepest regret. The income had been, including a balance of 259/- 16s. 4d. from the last account, 6,202/- 6s. 2d.; and the expenditure had reached that amount within about 119/. The report and balance-sheet were adopted, and thanks were given to the officers of the institution; after which the poll was opened for the election of ten children. There were ninety candidates.

Gleanings.

The manufacture of cider has commenced in Australia.

The presentation of the freedom of the City to Mr. George Peabody will take place on July 10.

A large party of men were employed on Monday in taking up Mr. Train's tramway at Kennington.

Barnum's second annual baby show commenced on the 3d inst., and was to last nearly a week. The prizes ranged from 5 to 500 dols.

What a strange thing is custom! Throw one glove at a man, you insult him; throw two, you make him a present.

At Wakefield, a witness was asked if he was not a husbandman, when he hesitated for a moment, then coolly replied, amid the laughter of the court, "No, sir, I'm not married."

The editor of a provincial paper talks about his frame of mind. A contemporary suggests that he may have the frame of one, but that is all.

A lady reporter made her appearance the other day at a religious meeting, and took notes for publication.

SAD DOGS.—A curious return, compiled by the constabulary, and moved for in Parliament by Mr. Bagwell, states that in the year 1861 it is supposed that no less than 8,897 sheep were killed by dogs in Ireland; 2,390 in Donegal alone.

There has hitherto been but one known autograph of the poet Spenser—a signature to a deed which is retained in the British Museum. An entire letter of several pages has just been discovered at the Record Office, as well as five documents signed by the poet as Clerk to the Council in Ireland.

The fashionable dinner hour in London is getting later and later every year. It is not unusual at present for persons to sit down to dine at nine o'clock in the evening. As a consequence the performances at the opera-houses are commenced later, and on Saturday night the opera at Her Majesty's Theatre began at half-past eight, and ended at half-past one on Sunday morning.

ONE EFFECT OF THE COTTON FAMINE.—One of my friends told me that he had met a sexton the day before, and asked him how trade was with him. The sexton replied that it was "Varra bad—nowt doin', hardly." "Well, how's that?" asked the other. "Well, tha sees," answered the sexton. "poverty seldom dies. There's far more kilt wi' o'er-heythin' an o'er-drinkin' nor there is wi' being pinched."—Manchester Examiner.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—PREVENTIVE DISEASE.—Many are the maladies which silently work their way into the human system through miasma, noxious vapours, and deteriorated air, which could all be dispossessed by a few doses of these admirable Pills. The vitiated gases enter the lungs as we breathe, and then contaminate the blood, which will convey the poisonous particles throughout the body unless some purifier, such as these Pills, be taken to cleanse it. Holloway's Pills expel all harmful matters from the circulation, and cleanse the solids likewise from all treacherous impurities. Is not the whole body formed from the blood, and the blood only? How necessary, then, does it become to all who value health to employ occasionally some means of purification!—[Advertisement.]

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BEST.—June 13, at Osborne, near Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of Mr. John B. Best, of a son.
LAVER.—June 14, the wife of the Rev. R. Laver, of Hensbridge, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS.—June 19, at Sibbertoft, *rid* Rugby, the wife of the Rev. Frederick S. Williams, of a son.
GRACE.—June 23, at Warren-terrace, Wakefield, Mrs. W. Grace, Jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NORTHROP—MERRICK.—May 30, at Staten Island, New York, by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, Rev. H. D. Northrop, formerly of Brooklyn, to Josephine L. Merrick, of New Haven, Connecticut, United States.
BAKER—ORMEROD.—June 11, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Parker, George, eldest son of Mr. John Baker, London, to Lucy, only daughter of Mr. George Ormerod, of Stone, Staffordshire.

POPPLEWELL—ORMEROD.—June 11, at the United Methodist Free Church, Grosvenor-street, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Gutteridge, John Willshaw, only son of Mr. Joseph Popplewell, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Ormerod, of Ardwick.
PRIESTMAN—BROADHEAD.—June 12, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Leeds, Edward, son of John Priestman, of Bradford, to Henrietta, only daughter of Henry Broadhead, of Leeds.

SQUIRE—SLEE.—June 12, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. Arthur Squire, to Betsy, daughter of Mr. Richard Slee, both of High Bickington, Devon.
SHEARER—MARTIN.—June 12, at Islington, the Rev. William Campbell Shearer, M.A., of Soham, Cambridgeshire, to Jane, second daughter of Alexander Martin, Esq., of Gibson-square, Islington.

MIDGLEY—KAYE.—June 12, at the parish church, Almondbury, near Huddersfield, by the Rev. J. Whitney, Samuel Henry, youngest son of Thomas Midgley, Esq., of Almondbury, to Angelina, youngest daughter of the late Joshua Kaye, Esq., Mold-green, near Huddersfield.

NORTH—HURNET.—June 12, at the Independent Chapel, South Cave, by the Rev. J. Menzies, uncle to the bride, Mr. George North, Wolverhampton, to Margaret Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William H. Burnet, of Douglas, Isle of Man.
TABERNER—TOPPING.—June 14, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. Jos. Taberner, to Miss M. A. Topping, both of Hindley.

SMITH—HALL.—June 17, at Lombard-street Chapel, Newark, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, Mr. James Smith, to Miss Caroline Hall.

PRYGG—DAWSON.—June 18, at the Independent Meeting-house, Oulton, Norfolk, by the Rev. W. Andrews, of Aylsham, Mr. Wm. Pegg, of Corpusty, to Miss Mary Ann Dawson, of Little Barningham.

GUYS—STAPELTON.—June 18, at the Congregational Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, James Brett Guyer, of Torquay, youngest son of the late Rev. T. S. Guyer, of Ryde, to Maria Glode, second daughter of James Glode Stapleton, Esq., of Mayville Lodge, Lee-park.

MOSTYN—COWELL.—June 18, at the Baptist Chapel, Saffron Waldon, by the Rev. W. A. Gillson, and assisted by the Rev. H. Owen, of Crewkerne, Somersetshire, the Rev. J. Mostyn, of Braintree, Essex, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Mr. P. Cowell, of Saffron Waldon.

RUDOLPH—FOLDING.—June 18, at Hope-street Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. H. Ollerenshaw, assisted by Dr. Folding, brother of the bride, Mr. H. Rudolph, silk merchant, to Miss J. T. G. Folding, of Hull.

BARWICK—RISEBROUGH.—June 23, at the Independent Meeting-house, Oulton, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. Jeffery, Mr. Thomas Barwick to Miss Elizabeth Risebrough, both of Iteringham Common, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

CHISHOLM.—May 29, at Ossesby, in the forty-seventh year of his age, the Rev. Alexander Chisholm, missionary, recently returned from the South Sea Islands.

LUCY.—June 13, at Buxton, Maria, the much-loved wife of the Rev. William Lucy, of Malvern Link, aged fifty-nine. "A woman greatly beloved."

FLINT.—June 14, at her residence, in the Lyndhurst-road, Peckham, Sarah, relict of Abraham Flint, Esq., of Canterbury, aged seventy-six years. Her end was perfect peace.

JEFFREY.—June 15, at Adelphi House, Wester Craigs, Mary Whitehead, wife of the Rev. Dr. Robert T. Jeffrey, minister of Caledonian-road Church, Glasgow.

WILLIAMS.—June 19, at Surbiton, Ernest, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Carvell Williams.

Markets.

MARK LANE—THIS DAY.

The fresh arrival of English wheat to this morning's market was small. Generally speaking, however, sales progressed somewhat slowly. Nevertheless, Monday's advance in the quotations were well maintained. There was a fair show of samples of foreign wheat on offer. In most descriptions a moderate retail business was transacted, and the currencies ruled firm. Floating cargoes of grain were in moderate request, at full quotations. For barley there was a steady demand, and late rates were well supported. The malt trade was steady, at quite previous quotations. Good and fine oats met a steady sale, at full currencies; but inferior qualities moved off heavily, at the late decline. Beans and peas changed hands at the extreme prices of Monday. Flour sold freely, and the quotations had an upward tendency.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 23.

The supply of both English and foreign wheat to this morning's market was moderate. The weather continuing unsettled and cold for the season, the trade has become firmer, and English wheat is from 1s to 2s per quarter dearer than the prices of last week. Foreign grain was more active, and 2s per quarter dearer than Monday last. Flour was in fair request, at an advance of 6d to 1s per barrel and 1s per sack on the rates of last week. Beans and peas were unchanged in value. Barley realised last week's rates. On Monday we have liberal arrivals. The trade was steady, at last Monday's prices. Floating cargoes are held with firmness, at without alteration in price for Indian corn, and 1s per quarter advance on wheat.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, June 23.

There was a fair average supply of foreign stock on sale in to-day's market, but its general quality was very middling. Sales progressed slowly, and the quotations had a downward tendency. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were only moderate as to number, the time of year considered; but good, though not to say very prime as to quality. Compared with last week, the beef trade was inactive, and in some instances prices gave way 2d per Siba on last Monday's currency. Prime Scots and crosses realised 4s 8d per Siba. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, comprised 2,000 Scots, crosses, and shorthorns; from other parts of England, including Lincolnshire, 1,050 various breeds; and from Scotland, 300 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 20 oxen and heifers. The general quality of the sheep

was somewhat inferior, but the show of most breeds was extensive. Prime Downs and half-breeds commanded a steady enquiry at full rates. Otherwise, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at a decline in value of 2d per Siba compared with this day's rate. The top figure being 5s per Siba. Owing to the unseasonable weather the lamb trade was in a sluggish state, at Thursday's decline in the currency, namely, from 5s to 7s per Siba. The supply of lambs was large. About 180 came to hand from the Isle of Wight, and 430 from Ireland. Calves were in moderate supply, and moved off slowly, at late prices. The top figure was 5s per Siba. We have to report less firmness in the demand for pigs. In prices, however, very little change took place.

Per Siba to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	2 10 to 3 2	Prime Southdown	4 10 to 5 0	
Second quality	3 4 3 6	Lambs	5 0 7 0	
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 4 6	
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 4 8	Prime small	4 8 5 0	
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 3 8	Large hogs	3 10 4 4	
Second quality	3 10 4 2	Neatsm. porkers	4 6 4 10	
Pr. coarse woolled	4 4 4 8			
Suckling calves, 10s to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 29s each.				

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL Monday, June 23.

Only moderate supplies of each kind of meat have been on sale at these markets, to-day. The trade generally rules steady, and prices are well supported. Inferior lamb, however, is difficult of sale.

Per Siba by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef.	2 10 to 3 0	Small pork	.4 8 to 5 0	
Middling ditto	3 2 3 6	Inf. mutton	.8 8 4 0	
Prime large	3 8 4 0	Middling ditto	.4 2 4 4	
do. small do.	.4 2 4 4	Prime ditto	.4 6 4 8	
do. large	.4 0 4 6	Veal	.3 10 4 8	
Lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 4d.				

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, June 24.

TEA.—There has been a moderate business transacted to-day in the private market, and prices generally have been well supported.

SUGAR.—The market has been rather dull, but the finer descriptions have fully supported former prices; and no material alteration can be recorded in the refined market quotations.

COFFEE.—During the last few days the business done was dull; and full prices have been generally current for good and fine descriptions.

RICE.—There has been a limited amount of business recorded in this market for the better descriptions of East India, and prices have not varied to any material extent; other descriptions have had an upward tendency.

SALT-PETRE.—Business has been inactive in this market, and the few bargains entered into were at slightly reduced prices.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 23.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,443 finkins butter, and 2,335 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 15,176 casks butter, 454 bales and 454 boxes of bacon. The demand for Irish butter during the week was steady, without alteration in price or demand. Best Dutch declined 2s per cwt, say to 9s. The bacon market ruled very firm, the finest Waterford being most inquired for, which, at the close of the week, brought an advance of 1s per cwt; and business transacted at 7s on board for shipment. Landed rates from 60s to 73s, according to quality, weight, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 23.—The supply of old potatoes at these markets is very small, and prices must be considered nominal. New produce is in fair supply and moderate request, at 18s to 20s for Essex ware, 16s to 20s for Jersey ditto, and at 14s to 17s for Cornish ditto. The show of foreign potatoes is seasonably good, for which the demand rules steady, at from 19s to 17s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, June 23.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for deep-grown wool, both for home use and export to the continent. All other kinds, however, move off slowly at previous currency. The supply on offer is rather on the increase.

SEEDS, Monday, June 23.—There is very little business passing in the seed market, and values of all descriptions remain unchanged. There has been some inquiry for American cloverseed, and the holders show no disposition to part with it at present prices, appearing anxious to know the effect of the unfavourable weather on the state of the crop. Trefoil was quite as dear. Canaryseed was held with more firmness. French winter tares are inquired for, and full prices were paid for good qualities.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, June 21.—In flax the dealings have been to a very moderate extent, nevertheless prices rule steady. Hemp is dull, and clear

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